

Publisher Recants on Lockheed Affair

Spaniard Is Indicted in 'Nonscandal'

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Oct. 15 (NYT).—Spain's Lockheed scandal has landed Eugenio Suarez, the nation's best-known muckraker, in hot water.

It all started last month with a small item in *Sabado Grafico*, Mr. Suarez's glossy weekly magazine, which almost invariably has a minimally dressed woman on its cover and plenty of gossip, political commentary and exposés inside.

The item was a list of 11 Spaniards, 8 of them generals, who, the magazine declared,

"presumably could be implicated in the Spanish case of an international high-flying affair."

Allos muelos, which means high flying in Spanish, can also mean "far-reaching" or "higher-ups." It was pretty clear to the attentive reader that *Sabado Grafico* was coyly alluding to Spain's undetonated share of the Lockheed bribery scandal that has rocked Japan, the Netherlands and Italy.

Alert officials in the Air Ministry were able to read between the lines too. Threatened with confiscation of the whole issue, Mr. Suarez agreed to have the

offending page ripped from undistributed subscription copies. Then he was served with an indictment accusing him of insulting the armed forces. If found guilty by a court-martial, the 57-year-old publisher could be jailed for up to six years.

Landed in its next issue, *Sabado Grafico* published a statement saying "the list was without foundation" and apologized "to those who are and should be above any suspicion."

"The affair is not Watergate, and Spain is not the United States," commented the magazine, almost wistfully. No stranger to scrapes with the authorities, Mr. Suarez has resumed a pugnacious posture, hiring a Washington lawyer to see what can be dug up on the case. "What's happening with the Lockheed list?" was the headline of *Sabado Grafico*'s latest piece on the subject.

During lunch at an elegant Madrid restaurant, the publisher recounted with gusto how comrades in the past bought up his entire press run to avoid embarrassing publicity and how, a few years ago, when Generalissimo Francisco Franco was still alive, the government seized an issue that detailed what various military officials paid—or did not pay—in taxes.

"Oh, I've been fined about 3 million pesetas (about \$44,000)," said the publisher with a wave of the hand. "That's nothing. But I've never been to jail."

A small scandal is brewing within the scandal. As Spain moves toward an uncertain, presumably democratic future, educated Spaniards are wondering why the military is censoring a magazine and trying its publisher.

However, the Air Ministry's heavy-handed action has succeeded in refocusing attention on the Lockheed question, which Spanish authorities have shown little eagerness to bring to public light.

Probe Under Way
An investigation, built around documents supplied by the U.S. Department of Justice, has in principle been under way since the beginning of the year.

Last month, Antonio Jose Garcia Rodriguez-Azua, the chief government prosecutor, said he hoped to unveil his findings soon, but compared the matter to the Loch Ness monster, suggesting that perhaps it did not exist.

Trying to keep the issue alive, opposition sectors of the Spanish press have been insistently asking, "Where is the list?" But aside from *Sabado Grafico*'s timid foray, there has been no investigative reporting on the case.

Privately, Spanish journalists say they do not expect shattering revelations from the Lockheed case, but they feel that much broader corruption, reaching deep into the Franco-era establishment, might come to light if one big case were broken.

The matter was given a filip this month when Marcelino Oreja Aguirre, the relatively liberal foreign minister returned from a trip to the United States and declared that he had brought with him "all the documentation regarding the Lockheed matter that the Justice Department has given us."

Japan Probe Of Lockheed

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head used three channels to funnel cash to Japanese officials, and in two of them—Ana and Marubeni—the cash flow and persons responsible have been established. Only \$2.7 million went through those conduits, however, and \$8 million to \$7 million handled by Yoshio Kodama, the mysterious power broker, ultrarich and Lockheed's secret consultant for 18 years, is still unaccounted for.

An illness which coincided with the breaking of the scandal has badly affected Mr. Kodama's memory, and the minister said today that investigators have questioned him 50 times without significant progress.

Mr. Kodama is charged with violating the foreign-exchange and foreign-trade-control laws and evading income tax as \$2.2 million, yet that alone will not meet the standards of the thorough investigation and full disclosure so often promised.

In one of the investigation's weak spots, the minister said there is so far no evidence of wrongdoing in the cancellation of plans for domestic production of an anti-submarine patrol plane in 1972 by the National Defense Council, which Mr. Tanaka headed.

The decision opened the door to purchase of the Lockheed-made Orion, the only foreign-made alternative available, and came at a time when Lockheed was allegedly transferring \$3 million to Japan. A Self-Defense Agency move to buy a fleet of Orions has been postponed.

Mr. Inaba said the investigation was free from political interference and expressed thanks to U.S. Justice officials for providing depositions and other material which observers believe have provided the backbone of the Japanese investigation.



SNOW GO—Early snowfalls blocked at least two passes yesterday in the Swiss Alps, Gotthard, where photo was taken, and Nufenen, and made snow tires or chains necessary for most of the others, the Swiss Touring Club reported.

Not Satisfied With Autonomy

Madeira Terrorists Seek Independence

By Marcus Ferrar

FUNCHAL, Madeira, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—"We are terrorists, I guess," the speaker's smile is his bearing hardly revolutionary.

He is a leader of the clandestine Front for the Liberation of the Archipelago of Madeira (FLAMMA), a shadowy movement seeking independence from Portugal. He refuses to disclose his name.

Few of the thousands of foreign tourists who flock to this Atlantic island are aware that terrorists might be among them. No one has been injured so far.

But in the last year, the group blew up a radio transmitter and a Portuguese Air Force plane exploded at a bomb on a road just before the Premier passed in a car, and flew a FLAMMA flag over the governor's palace for five hours.

Partial Autonomy
The movement lost some of its momentum this month when the island was granted partial autonomy and a regional government. But experience has yet to show how real this autonomy will be and the antagonisms fired by FLAMMA are not dead.

The leftist revolution in Portugal made little headway here. On the contrary, it bred a resentment that Madeira's riches were being drawn into the mainland's economic ruin.

A major complaint is that Madeira's banks are all branches of Portuguese banks, nationalized last year by a pro-Communist provisional government.

Lack of confidence in the nationalized banks led to a big drop in remittances of funds from the 100,000 Madeira living abroad. Many Madeirans also feel that what does come in is immediately funneled back to the banks' head offices in Lisbon to replenish the mainland's rapidly dwindling reserves.

They believe that the mainland is also feeding off the receipts from Madeira's luxury hotels, which have suffered little from the world tourist recession or the unrest in Portugal.

Small Concession

"The new regime of partial autonomy is a small concession which we have forced them to give us," says the FLAMMA leader. "But it does not go nearly far enough and cannot solve all these basic problems." "I welcomed the coup which overthrew the old regime in 1974 because I believed the country should no longer be the property of half a dozen people," he says. "But then I realized that we were being exploited just as much as before by the new people in power in Lisbon. So I joined FLAMMA."

Separated slogans are now pasted all over the island, and the blue and yellow flag of an independent "republic of Madeira" is displayed openly in bars. At midnight, the band in the luxury Savoy Hotel's nightclub strikes up the separatist anthem "Madeirans, We Shall Overcome. United We Shall Struggle."

Hotel personnel refer disparagingly to Portuguese visitors as "Cubans."

FLAMMA circulates its own banknotes called *sarcos* after the man who discovered Madeira in 1418, Goncalo Zarco. The *sarco* is pegged to the value of the U.S. dollar rather than the Portuguese escudo.

Students who slipped past sleeping sentries were responsible for hoisting the FLAMMA flag over the governor's palace, a fortress which is also the island's military headquarters.

FLAMMA later also raised its flag over the airport building and army barracks on the neighboring island of Porto Santo. The air force plane was blown up because the movement claimed it was being used to fly foreign bank notes back to Portugal.

The new regional government and assembly have powers to

decreed local laws and administer much of the island's affairs. However, a Lisbon-appointed minister of the republic can dissolve the assembly and veto the laws.

The middle-class, center left Socialist Democratic party, which easily won last June's regional election and forms Madeira's government, has an ambivalent attitude toward the movement.

Rights, Duties
The central government must show respect for Madeira's autonomy. Let them respect our rights so that we do not forget our duties," said Jaime Ornelas Camacho, when he was sworn in as head of the regional government.

The party uses the hostility toward the mainland as a lever

W. German Bureaucrat Sues Government Over Idleness

BONN, Oct. 15 (UPI).—Mrs. Felicitas Strippgen, a 57-year-old senior clerk in the West German Housing Ministry, protests that she is being paid 715 deutsche marks (\$286) a week for nothing.

"I have put on 30 pounds because of idleness," she said. "How would you like to sit in a small office day after day with nothing to do but look at a few newspapers?"

Mrs. Strippgen took the unusual step of going to court to sue for more work. Her action has aroused widespread interest in a country where many are certain that too many bureaucrats are doing too little. And the word is spreading in Bonn that many other civil servants, angered by their own idleness, are going to sue the government, too.

The suit ended in a draw Tuesday before a labor court here. The court, to the disappointment of Mrs. Strippgen and her union, the German Employees Union, did not rebuke the government for wasting taxpayers' money. But it did tell the Housing Ministry it had to give Mrs. Strippgen a new assignment of work consistent with her pay scale.

Mrs. Strippgen presented a "work diary" to prove her case. The entries showed that for one 34-day period she did absolutely nothing at all. This long period of idleness was broken by a day in which she had nine minutes of work.

Her entry for July 16 read: "Hooray. Two files have been placed on my desk." And then the last entry: "It was a mistake. The files were for someone else."

During her first 14 years with the ministry, she had no complaint. Then she fell sick for five months and, when she returned, someone else had been given her job of helping members of parliament find housing. But she was not assigned a new post.

Asked why she did not accept the idleness and quit all day or that with friends, she said: "Pay is not enough. That doesn't bring happiness. You need something meaningful to keep you busy at least. Doing nothing makes me sick."

Union representative Peter Stumpf said he was shocked by the obstinacy with which Mrs. Strippgen's superiors insisted she had enough to do.

The whole Housing Ministry needs an efficiency expert," she said.

Rhodesian Blacks Add Detainees to Geneva Parley

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—The African National Council led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa has included three political detainees in its delegation to the Geneva conference on Rhodesia's constitutional future.

Government sources have said there would probably be no objection to their release providing they had not committed criminal acts.

The 31-member delegation national today also included Bishop Muzorewa, the faction's publicity secretary who disappeared mysteriously a year ago.

His inclusion by the group indicated that it believes Dr. Sithole is being held by the white-minority regime of Ian Smith, although the government has denied these claims.

The delegation matched exactly in size the one chosen by the rival African National Union of Joshua Nkomo for the conference, which is scheduled to begin Oct. 25.

In Posters, Banners

Shanghai Celebrates Downfall Of Mao's Widow, Associates

By Ross H. Munro

PEKING, Oct. 15.—Thousands of Chinese citizens in the supposed radical bastion of Shanghai today celebrated the downfall of Chiang Ching, the widow of Mao Tse-tung, and three other leading radicals by marching through the streets, plastering nearly every downtown building with wall posters and demonstrating in front of the municipal headquarters.

An American businessman said in a telephone interview tonight that Shanghai had demonstrators were painting black Xs over the names of Miss Chiang, Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan, who were purged last week.

About 10,000 excited Chinese, he said, massed in front of the municipal headquarters chanting their support for the new Communist party chairman, Hua Guofeng. They climbed ladders and clambered over second-story balconies, stringing up banners and putting posters all over the front of buildings and hailing Mr. Hua and linking accusations against the four radicals.

Clear Effort

The demonstration was all the more remarkable for occurring in front of the building housing the municipal government, in which three of the radicals leaders had retained leading posts even though they have lived in Peking in recent years. The wall posters and demonstrations in Shanghai were part of a clear effort by the moderates to demonstrate their control there and in other centers of radicalism and thus warn radical elements in China that their cause is hopeless.

The businessman said the mood in the streets of Shanghai changed as the day progressed. When posters naming the four—members of the "Anti-Party Plot Group"—first appeared in the morning, he said, many people seemed surprised.

"There was shock, I could read it in their faces," said the businessman who mingled with the crowd. "And they were repeating the names to each other as if they didn't quite believe what they were seeing."

The demonstrators were non-violent, he said, but at one point they appeared to be shouting at people inside the municipal building to send out a certain radical official. Eventually someone was sent out and put into a truck which was chased by people as it drove away. By midday, he said, they were seeing.

U.S. Navy Reports 'Promising' Lead In Search for F-14

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP).—The U.S. Navy said today that a "promising contact" has been made in its search for a submerged F-14 Tomcat, the Navy's premier fighter plane packed with secret weapons and communications systems.

The Tomcat rolled off the deck of the carrier John F. Kennedy a month ago during a NATO exercise and sank in 1,800 feet of water off the north coast of Scotland. The two-man crew ejected safely.

Information officer Lt. Comdr. Tim Menzies said the contact was made by the Navy tugboat Shaker. He said a second ship had left Aberdeen, Scotland, to follow in a closed-circuit television detection system.

Comdr. Menzies said the U.S. motor vessel Constructor, equipped with "its underwater probe," left Aberdeen at noon and expected to reach the scene about 70 miles northwest of Scapa Flow, in the Orkney Islands, in 36 to 48 hours, depending on weather conditions.

The \$14-million plane was believed to have a Phoenix missile on board when it sank. There were reports at the time that a Soviet cruiser shot down the NATO exercise had marked the spot, possibly for a later Soviet attempt to salvage the plane.

Filipinos to Vote On Martial Law, Marcos' Powers

MANILA, Oct. 15 (UPI).—President Ferdinand Marcos puts his four-year-old martial law regime to a popular vote tomorrow in nationwide polling that opposition leaders have urged Filipinos to boycott.

Despite the boycott threat, led by a group which includes former President Diosdado Macapagal, Mr. Marcos was expected to get a new vote of confidence for his authoritarian rule as he did in three previous national referendums.

An estimated 28 million of 36 million eligible voters, aged 15 years and older, will cast vote or no ballots on the continuation of martial law.

In addition, voters have been asked to ratify several proposed amendments to the 1973 Constitution aimed at giving Mr. Marcos emergency powers in a dual capacity as President and Premier, even in the absence of martial law. One amendment calls for the creation of a national legislative body in place of the interim national assembly which has yet to be convened.

Kremlin Hits Candidates

(Continued from Page 1)

November elections. But today's article in Pravda articulated a growing feeling among some knowledgeable Russians that the democratic relationship could not avoid being scarred by the election-year pronouncements.

Taps in Moscow
The U.S. Embassy here has made tapes of the debates available to official Soviet circles, including the United States Institute for the Study of the United States and Canada. The Soviet press has pointedly not mentioned Mr. Ford's initial contention that there was no Soviet domination of Eastern Europe. But some Soviet insiders privately commended the President for being "thoughtful" and "rational" in his attitude.

Judging by today's response, the Kremlin felt offended when Mr. Ford invited leaders of East European emigrant organizations to the White House and essentially rejected his invitation by telling them that he opposed Soviet hegemony in Eastern Europe.

Russia, Norway Sign 200-Mile Fishing Accord
MOSCOW, Oct. 15 (AP).—The Soviet Union and Norway signed a fishing agreement today that effectively recognizes the right of each country to establish a 200-mile economic zone.

The accord, the first that the Soviet Union has signed with another country to control mutual fishing in economic zones, was reached following more than a year of negotiations. Another major issue between the two countries, the establishment of a national boundary line on the Barents Sea continental shelf, was not settled in today's agreement. The countries agreed to continue discussions on that question, which is expected to become increasingly important as specialists search for oil and gas deposits on the shelf.

The language of the agreement makes no direct reference to recognizing economic zones. Norway has decided to establish a 200-mile zone unilaterally, starting Jan. 1, but the Soviet Union is waiting for the Law of the Sea Conference next year before considering similar action.

The nine-article agreement says that each party should give the other access to fishing resources outside its 12-mile territorial limit and up to 200 miles from its coast.

Medina Duchess Ends Spain Exile

MADRID, Oct. 15 (UPI).—Luís Isabel Álvarez de Toledo y Maura, Duchess of Medina Sidonia, known as the "Red Duchess," returning to Madrid today after five years in exile.

Judge of the Public Order Court informed her that various cases pending against her have been quashed under a recent political amnesty and that she was free to "take up residence where she wished."

The court had issued a warrant for her arrest in connection with anti-regime statements she made while living in exile in France. Before her exile, the duchess had been repeatedly arrested and jailed for what the regime considered unlawful political activities.

Anti-Aircraft Shells Kill 1, Hurt 20 in Seoul

SEOUL, Oct. 15 (AP).—A woman was killed and 20 other Koreans were wounded last night by falling aircraft from anti-aircraft shells fired twice within half an hour at an unidentified aircraft allegedly flying in restricted air space over Seoul, the Defense Ministry said.

Deputy Defense Minister Lee Min-woo said that he was informed that a Northwest Airlines plane was flying over the Seoul area at the time of the shooting. He added that it was yet to be determined that a Northwest plane was involved.

Suez Traffic Grows

PORT SAID, Egypt, Oct. 15 (AP).—The Suez Canal Authority today began three convoys a day on the waterway for the first time since it reopened in June, last year.

French Left Asks Censure

(Continued from Page 1)

age 3 per cent Tuesday, which Le Monde called "one of the most disastrous days in recent years." Mr. Barre quickly backtracked and attacked the wealth-tax proposal as "intellectual snobism." The Bourne made a modest comeback late in the week.

The National Assembly finally defeated last night the wealth-tax proposal, 271-181. The Socialist-Communist opposition voted for the tax, but the Gaullists who had supported it abstained during the final vote.

The Socialists' bill would have put a tax of 0.5 per cent on all fortunes valued at over 2 million francs (\$400,000). It would be similar to the tax now in effect in West Germany and one that is now under study by special parliamentary commission in Britain.

The opposition's censure motion, which will be voted Tuesday, condemns the government's austerity policy in general, and in particular the special income tax increases of 4-8 per cent this year to pay farmers for drought losses. The opposition also has opposed the government's wage guidelines set down to hold increases to 6.5 per cent next year.

The censure motion has no chance of passing. The government has a nominal majority of about 300 in the 480-seat National Assembly.

French Retail Strike

PARIS, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—France's fruit and vegetable stores have voted to strike, beginning Monday, to protest a government measure cutting profit margins on some winter vegetables.

9. Homesick.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

Significant view of Rome from Silvio's Bar.
Open daily from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Lunch: noon to 2:30 p.m.
Dinner: 7 p.m. to 11 p.m.
Table reservations a gift for "Ciao" Tel. 481-981.
Closed on Sundays.
EDEN HOTEL
49 Via Ludovico (near Via Veneto).

Canadian Population Up

OTTAWA, Oct. 15 (AP).—Canada's population increased by a little more than a million persons in the last five years, reaching 22,589,000 on June 1, statistics officials reported.

JPM 10/15/76

ates D...er Urging Elevated Campaign rd, in Press Talk, Accuses rter of Slandering the U.S.

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP).—President Ford called last night an elevation in the level of presidential campaign, then said Jimmy Carter, the vice-presidential nominee, was slandering the good name of the United States.

Speaking to a national television audience at his first press conference since Tuesday, Mr. Ford said he hopes the last two weeks of the campaign will be elevated to a "befitting the American people and the American political system."

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ively Debate Is Anticipated n Mondale-Dole Encounter

By James P. Sterba

HOUSTON, Oct. 15 (NYT).—The two vice-presidential candidates, Republican Sen. Robert J. Goldwater and Democratic Sen. Walter Mondale, are expected to arrive in Houston today amid predictions that their debate here tonight will be livelier than the previous two debates between President Ford and Jimmy Carter.

Wallace Westfield, a producer of television coverage, said, "I think we may have the closest one of all." The two candidates have debated each other

The text of the vice-presidential debate will be published in Monday's editions of the NYT.

any times on the Senate floor. Sen. Mondale stayed in his hotel suite preparing for the debate, Sen. Dole, saying he was ready prepared, went out campaigning.

Texas Republican leaders, fearing they have closed the gap on Jimmy Carter for the state's 26 key electoral votes, scheduled a weekend of festivities around the Dole-Mondale debate, including an appearance tonight by Ronald Reagan.

12. The things you saw today.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.



Not in the Act

ELYRIA, Ohio, Oct. 15 (AP).—A television newsman was bitten in the face by a lion yesterday while filming a feature story of a friendly lion.

Del Donahoo, an eight-year veteran with television station WKYC, was listed in good condition at Elyria Memorial Hospital. He was bitten on the left cheek and left ear, a hospital spokesman said.

A spokesman for WKYC said Mr. Donahoo was bitten during an act by the "Lion's Den" at a shopping mall here.

Lion trainer Dave Chivonic and Mr. Donahoo were sitting next to the lion. When the trainer got up, the lion turned over and playfully began to tussle (upper photo) with Mr. Donahoo, a TV station spokesman said.

Mr. Chivonic, the trainer, rushed to help Mr. Donahoo, beating the lion with a stick to make it let go of the TV-man (photo at right). The photographs were taken and copyrighted by Jeff Bishop of the Elyria Chronicle-Telegram.

The spokesman added that Mr. Donahoo didn't even know he was hurt until he was told he was bleeding. "Then he turned white," he said. But Mr. Donahoo was in good spirits as he was taken to the hospital, the spokesman added.

A hospital official said the lion's claws had been removed long ago.



Panel Ex-Counsel Accuses Sen. Baker

Bid to Curtail Watergate Probe Reported

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Samuel Dash, former chief counsel of the Senate Watergate committee, says that Sen. Howard Baker Jr. worked behind the scenes to curtail the Watergate investigation and undercut the testimony of John Dean 3d, then counsel to President Richard Nixon.

Mr. Dash charges in a book to be published next month that the secret efforts of Sen. Baker, R-Tenn., the panel's vice-chairman, were at variance with Sen.

2 Greeks Jailed On 'Cancer Cure'

ATHENS, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—A Greek lawyer who asserted that he could cure cancer and other diseases with water from a spring on the island of Kos, where the ancient Greek physician Hippocrates lived, was sentenced today to eight months' imprisonment for fraudulently practicing medicine.

George Kamateros, 41, was convicted by a civil court. He was acquitted of illegally distributing drugs.

Shipowner Constantine Gratos, 40, who was said to have financed Mr. Kamateros, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, also for illegally practicing medicine.

Canadian Plants Shut By Austerity Protest

OTTAWA, Oct. 15 (AP).—Labor unions across Canada picketed and demonstrated yesterday to protest federal wage-and-price controls. Some major industries were shut, and postal and bus service was interrupted in some cities. The automotive and steel industries were the most seriously affected.

A spokesman for General Motors of Canada Ltd. said that only 10 per cent of its work force was on the job. "It has effectively closed us," he said.

In the industrial center of Oshawa, Ontario, walkouts by more than 15,000 auto and steel workers caused large plants to close.

Baker's public position of support for the investigation.

Sen. Baker denied Mr. Dash's statements but declined to make a point-by-point rebuttal. Mr. Dash was appointed by the committee's Democratic majority.

"I didn't pay much attention to Sam during the hearings and I don't intend to worry about him now," Sen. Baker said through a spokesman.

Partial Immunity
Mr. Dash's book, entitled "Chief Counsel: Inside the Ervin Committee," says that Sen. Baker initially tried to block the committee's grant of partial immunity to Dean, its key witness, after Sen. Baker had met secretly with President Nixon.

Sen. Baker, in a closed session, a month before Dean's testimony in 1973, made a "wild attack on Dean" and called him "the principal culprit in this Watergate affair," Mr. Dash wrote.

Mr. Dash said that Sen. Baker's outburst followed Mr. Dash's recommendation that, based on his own private meetings with Dean, Mr. Nixon's counsel had "evidence... vitally important to the committee's investigation" that could only be obtained if Dean was immunized from prosecution for his testimony.

But after Sen. Baker and then Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Fla., voted against immunity—and five committee members voted in favor—Sen. Baker moved that a second vote be taken to show unanimous approval, Mr. Dash said.

"I don't think it's good for this committee at this early stage of its work to present a divided image to the public," Mr. Dash quoted Sen. Baker as telling his colleagues.

Mr. Dash said that Sen. Baker earlier had met with Mr. Nixon "to obtain guidance" on how to conduct himself on the committee. Sen. Baker has acknowledged such a meeting, but has said that he urged Mr. Nixon to allow his aides to testify without invoking executive privilege.

Before the committee's first public hearings, Sen. Baker proposed a short witness list on which he was overruled by the committee, Mr. Dash wrote.

"Baker's strategy," the book says, "called for producing first the principal witnesses who were the targets of the investigation—

such as Mitchell, Colson, Ehrlichman and Haldeman—and offering as the last witness the potentially most powerful accuser, John Dean. It was topsy-turvy. The accused would testify before the accuser was heard."

Mr. Dash was referring to John Mitchell, a former attorney general, and former presidential aides Charles Colson, John Ehrlichman and H. R. Haldeman.

Big Frustration
Mr. Dash said that one of the committee's biggest frustrations was its inability to obtain adequate financial records from Nixon confidant C. G. (Bebe) Rebozo in connection with the Miami banker's receipt of \$100,000 in cash from Howard Hughes, the late multimillionaire.

Mr. Dash said that, late in this investigation, one of Mr. Rebozo's attorneys agreed to forward most of the records. But the attorney, William Fraites, left Washington without signing a promised agreement on this point, and Mr. Rebozo left the country until after the committee's subpoena powers had expired, Mr. Dash said.

The committee ultimately said it had no evidence that Mr. Rebozo had used any of the \$100,000 campaign gift before he returned it to a representative of Mr. Hughes three years later.

Mr. Dash now is teaching criminal law at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C.

Los Angeles Times

Bill on Seat Belts Set Back in U.K.

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP).—A measure to compel British motorists to use seat belts failed in the House of Commons today after being shunted around for three years.

A filibuster by a group of Conservative members held up business and the session ended before the bill could be voted on. The measure will go back to the bottom of the list when the new session of Parliament starts next month.

South Korean Businessman Is Key Figure

U.S. Probes Congressmen on Seoul Payoffs

By Scott Armstrong
and Maxine Cheshire

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP).—The FBI and a federal grand jury here are investigating allegations that Washington-based South Korean businessman Tongsun Park and Korean agents have given cash and gifts to more than 20 U.S. congressmen to "create a favorable legislative climate" here for the South Korean government of President Park Chung Hee.

The investigation, which is based on information collected during the last six years by the State Department, National Security Agency, U.S. Customs Service, CIA and FBI, is being coordinated by the Justice Department's Public Integrity Section, according to Justice Department sources.

A government source with close knowledge of the probe said it involves the most sweeping allegations of congressional corruption ever investigated by the federal government. The investigation is still in its early stages.

According to another well-informed source, the investigation has progressed farthest on allegations involving Rep. Joseph Addabbo, D-N.Y.; Rep. Robert Leggett, D-Calif.; Rep. Otto Passman, D-La.; former Rep. Cornelius Gallagher, D-N.J.; and former Rep. Richard Hanna, D-Calif.

The investigators are probing allegations that these five and at least 17 other present and former congressmen, both Democrats and Republicans, received large amounts of cash or expensive gifts of furniture, jewelry, vacations, airline tickets and lavish entertainment from Tongsun Park and others acting on behalf of the South Korean government.

According to Tongsun Park's attorney, William Hundley, Mr. Park denies all allegations of impropriety.

Investigators have already obtained voluminous financial records from Tongsun Park and the FBI has questioned persons close to several congressmen under investigation. Sued Thompson, a Korean-born assistant to retiring House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., also has been subpoenaed by the grand jury, which granted her immunity from prosecution to compel her to testify.

The investigators must determine whether cash and gifts allegedly received by any of the congressmen can be tied to specific acts performed by the congressmen unlawfully in return.

Sensitive Questions
Further complicating the investigation are sensitive diplomatic questions raised because important information about the alleged intent of South Korean agents under investigation was obtained from "highly sensitive intelligence sources" inside the highest levels of the South Korean government in Seoul and its embassy here, according to government sources.

Investigators, the sources said, believe these intelligence sources may include highly placed espionage agents or wiretaps or electronic surveillance.

Intelligence officials reportedly feel that this information is so sensitive that they would rather have the investigation limited than expose current espionage techniques and personnel.

According to a high Justice Department official, intelligence protocols leave the final decision on the use of this kind of information to the agency that obtained it. A source said that the National Security Agency is not yet fully cooperating with the investigation and said that Justice Department officials reportedly suspect that the CIA also is not cooperating fully.

A State Department spokesman told The Washington Post that "the policy of the State Department is to provide to the Department of Justice any information which comes to its attention indicating that violations of U.S. law have occurred. There has been no exception in the current investigation. We have promptly provided everything we have to the Justice Department."

An additional concern of investigators is that much of the cash allegedly distributed by Tongsun Park and others may be explained by recipients as campaign contributions.

Before last year, it was not illegal for a foreign national to make campaign contributions to congressional candidates. There is a three-year statute of limitations on prosecution for illegal

congressional campaign contributions.

The allegations, according to well-informed sources, center on information from intelligence sources that South Korean President Park agreed in the late 1960s to make Tongsun Park the principal "intermediary" between U.S. suppliers and South Korean buyers of various internationally shipped commodities.

The Arrangement

In return, according to the sources' account of the allegations, Tongsun Park agreed to use some of the money generated by this arrangement to entertain and give cash and gifts to U.S. officials to improve the "legislative climate" here for the South Korean government.

Among other things, the South Korean government was seeking to maintain high levels of U.S. military and economic aid to President Park's regime, assure that the 42,000 U.S. troops stationed in South Korea would not be withdrawn and stem criticism here of the internal control methods of President Park's regime and its Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

Under the alleged arrangement with President Park, according to the sources, Tongsun Park has allegedly reported directly to the South Korean President and disbursed funds among South Korean agents in the United States.

The sources said that some of the information from intelligence sources about this arrangement may have included "boasts or lies meant to inflate the agents' roles and cover (their) embezzlement of funds intended for congressmen."

Investigators have learned that Tongsun Park has converted a tremendous amount of his personal and business funds to cash, sources said. In one month, he reportedly wrote checks to "cash" for more than \$900,000, according to a source.

Cash Shipments

Tongsun Park also has had regular shipments of cash delivered by a private armored-car service to his home here and to

Worldwide Unit To Keep Eye on Genetic Research

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP).

A prominent international body of scientists has formed a committee to monitor as well as promote controversial genetic research that is potentially both beneficial and dangerous.

The International Council of Scientific Unions, composed of groups from 100 nations, announced formation of the committee yesterday at a meeting held at the National Academy of Sciences here.

Sir John Kendrew, council secretary-general, said the new body, called the Committee on Genetic Experimentation, would try to do internationally what some governments are doing alone—that is, to see that research is conducted safely and for the benefit, not the detriment, of mankind.

Of concern is so-called recombinant DNA research, in which genetic material from one species of life is combined with that of another species. This produces organisms with characteristics of both species.

Sir John said the committee, which could be in operation by next January, with a projected first-year budget of \$172,000, could be effective as a source of information and expert advice on genetic research.

Iraq Extends Amnesty

BAHJAD, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—Iraq has extended by a month the amnesty granted in August to Kurdish soldiers who deserted the Iraqi Army and civilians who fled the country.

his Pacific Development Inc. office in Washington. Two shipments reported to The Post by sources close to Tongsun Park were for \$50,000 and \$40,000.

In addition, the Justice Department is investigating allegations that Tongsun Park violated the foreign agents' registration act by not registering as an agent of the South Korean government with the Justice Department.

Robert Ables, another attorney for Mr. Park, denied last March that Mr. Park served as a South Korean agent.

In investigating several of the congressmen, the FBI is reportedly conducting "net worth" inquiries to determine if any of the congressmen appears to be living above his legitimate income.

Tongsun Park's own opulent life style—which includes several expensive homes, lavish Embassy Row parties, worldwide jet travel and the purchase of a downtown office building here—has made him a Washington celebrity in recent years.

The 40-year-old Korean-born graduate of Georgetown University here has been in the United States on and off since he was a teen-ager. Although he founded a private club here in the late 1960s, he remained virtually unknown in local social and political circles until five years ago.

A newspaper society-page story in 1970 said that he had recently returned here that year after going home for an extended period to tend to family business.

Since then, he has emerged as "a male Perle Mesta," by his own characterization, entertaining increasingly important political figures. From entertaining congressmen, he graduated to congressional leaders such as the House majority whip, Rep. Thomas O'Neill of Massachusetts, for whom he gave VIP-attended birthday parties in 1973 and 1974.

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France's Nuclear Turn

International measures to discourage the spread of atomic weapons, and especially of the civilian nuclear technology and equipment contributing to proliferation, are apparently arousing new and belated interest on the part of the French government, a principal foot-dragger on nuclear controls. The first policy statement of President Giscard d'Estaing's new Cabinet-level committee on nuclear export policy raises some hope of progress in this direction.

Taken together, the somewhat Delphic policy principles imply that France will no longer export plants and technology for reprocessing reactor wastes to obtain separated plutonium, which can be used to make bombs as well as power-reactor fuel.

The statement promises purchasers of French nuclear power plants that France will supply them with nuclear fuel, meet their "legitimate" needs for technology transfer and provide other nuclear fuel cycle "services" for them.

Countries thus guaranteed adequate supplies of enriched uranium or other non-explosive fuel for their reactors should have a "legitimate" need for reprocessing technology.

If this new policy of restraint is confirmed, it will be a welcome advance. In guidelines agreed on by the 13 main nuclear supplier

countries, France and West Germany accepted tighter safeguards but rejected U.S. proposals for a moratorium on sales of reprocessing plants.

The new French statement indicates willingness to discuss U.S. proposals for multinational nuclear fuel and waste disposal centers, proposals designed to head off national reprocessing facilities.

Unfortunately, the sharpest divergence between French and U.S. nuclear policy—France's sale of a plutonium reprocessing plant to Pakistan—is not resolved by the new French policy declaration.

Giscard d'Estaing's difficult Gaullist allies unwisely have turned it into a nationalist issue and French officials have indicated that this prior sale will not be cancelled, as both of the American presidential candidates have urged.

The Pakistan deal and the West German sale of a plutonium reprocessing plant to Brazil were clearly offered to break into a world nuclear power reactor market dominated by American companies, which are barred from such sales. Unless a fair share of that market is permitted other nuclear supplier countries, under some kind of international sharing agreement such dangerous "sweeteners" undoubtedly will recur in the course of commercial competition.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Decoding the Genes

Modern biology can be said to have begun in 1900 with the rediscovery of Gregor Mendel's long-forgotten writings on the basic laws of heredity. A half-century later an Anglo-American pair of biologists at Cambridge University in England, Francis Crick and James Watson, worked out the basic mechanism of heredity in all known organisms, the chemical "machinery" explaining the beautiful, stark simplicity of Mendel's laws. That discovery—the role of the double-stranded DNA molecule as the primary bearer of hereditary traits from generation to generation—opened the possibility that man might some day assume godlike powers by intervening directly to alter inheritable characteristics specifically and purposefully.

The probability of such interventions has grown steadily greater the past two decades as a series of momentous discoveries first deciphered the genetic code and then permitted biologists to work directly with, and even modify, DNA molecules, the ultimate blueprints of living organisms.

Now, as the final quarter of the 20th century opens, the era of human manipulation of hereditary mechanisms has begun. Two sharply distinct means of working with DNA have been developed. While their earliest experimental application deals with extremely simple organisms, it is evident that decades from now it may be possible to modify the hereditary characteristics of complex organisms, including human beings.

One technique, whose first successful application was recently announced by Dr. Har Gobind Khorana's team at the

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is based on the artificial creation of a complete gene—i.e., the putting together of a specific portion of the DNA of one species by combining the appropriate chemicals in the proper order and then inserting this gene into a bacterial cell where the effective operation of the gene has been demonstrated.

The alternative technique of genetic engineering now available involves the formation of what is called recombinant DNA through the combination of portions of DNA molecules from different species. In the nature of the two techniques, the first is far more precise than the second, but it is also far more time-consuming and expensive. The procedures are really complementary, and application of both promises brilliant advances in understanding and great gains for medicine, agriculture and industry.

Simultaneously, however, there has been unprecedented discussion in scientific circles of the dangers that may accompany the new power to manipulate genes and DNA. That discussion has produced safety codes in the United States and elsewhere designed to guard against future perils envisioned by scientists.

But scientists are themselves divided as to whether these safety regulations are appropriate—more rigorous than necessary or not rigorous enough. It is a discussion which non-scientists need to follow, and ultimately join responsibly: for the issues at stake may be as vital for humanity's future as the issues in the debate over the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Lord Hailsham's Warning

No living statesman combines in so high a degree as Lord Hailsham deep philosophical insight into the nature of Britain's political and legal institutions with practical experience of their working. None has a stronger instinct of reverence for them. When such a man declares, as Lord Hailsham did Thursday, that we now live under an "elective dictatorship," the nation should take heed.

Lord Hailsham's argument was that the doctrine of Parliamentary sovereignty, once both a bastion of liberty and a powerful aid in the task of adapting policy to changing needs, has led to an over-mighty executive no longer effectively responsible to the legislature but subject instead to dangerous extra-Parliamentary influences. Moreover, the resulting evils have become so formidable, in Lord Hailsham's opinion, that nothing short of a total restructuring of the Constitution over the next quarter of a century can suffice to eradicate them. Tentatively but persuasively, he recommends a new and written constitution which would be federal in character. Its features would include regional legislative assemblies, a second chamber elected by proportional representation (a method which he does not consider suitable for the election of the Commons), a Bill of Rights enforceable in the courts and even against Parliament, and the use of referenda to settle contentious questions of fundamental importance.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 16, 1903

NEW YORK—The Pan-American Congress will meet at Mexico City next Monday with a full representation of all North and South America, excepting Canada, and with the maintenance of peace being assured between the Central American States while the Congress lasts. The United States delegates have already left Washington after conferring with President Roosevelt.

Fifty Years Ago

October 16, 1928

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind.—Twice a day regularly for the last three weeks the mother of Virginia Allen, nine years old, has sent her to school wearing knickers. In turn, twice a day regularly Virginia has been barred from school and sent home by the principal of the Port Fulton grade school here who declares that knickers are immoral. The mother has protested to the Board of Education.



'Not to Worry—on November 3, It All Self-Destructs.'

'The Best and the Worst'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In his latest televised news conference, President Ford dramatized the best and the worst of his administration. He described in his opening statement what the ideal of the presidential campaign really should be, and in the rest of the conference, what it really was.

This has always been Ford's dilemma ever since, by the accident of life and politics, he came into the White House. He years to talk like a president, and with the aid of his staff, he often does so with the utmost sincerity, but left on his own, he often acts like a minor league congressman out of Grand Rapids.

He is not alone in this—Jimmy Carter often does the same—but Gerald Ford is the President of the United States, and he seems to have no consistent philosophy, no connecting rods between one day and another. Thus his opening statement was a rebuke to the most of his recent actions in the campaign.

He expressed better than most the feeling of the country about this election: "For too many days," he said, "this campaign has been mired in questions that have little bearing upon the future of this nation. The people of this country deserve better than that." But this must have been somebody else's sudden thought.

Not so long ago, he was rejecting political pressure for financial aid to New York City, rejecting pressure to boost farm price supports, refusing and even denouncing pressure from Israel and its supporters in this country for new sophisticated military weapons he didn't think were required by the balance of power in the Middle East.

More Recently

But lately the balance of political power in the presidential campaign has been going against him, so he has changed his mind. Before campaigning in New York, it was announced that Israel is to get the concussion bombs and heat-sensitive equipment for spotting targets in the night; before campaigning in the Great Plains, he announced that wheat price supports will be increased by 50 per cent, and the farmers who produce corn and other grains will also get higher price supports than they had before Ford felt he needed more political support himself.

He is responding, of course, to Gov. Carter's own excessive political promises to Israel, the cities and the farmers, but in the process, they are both destroying the myth that they were something different in American politics—the nice, decent open Republican candidate versus the new, moralistic Democratic candidate, who would never mislead the American people.

The truth is that they are both playing old-fashioned power politics, but there are some important differences. Carter has been on the firing line with the press for over 20 months, giving more interviews, answering more questions, and in the process probably making more mistakes than Ford.

Meanwhile, the President has been avoiding the hard questions. When he was running against Reagan in the primaries, he ran to the right; when Carter challenged him on the cities, the farms and Israel, he ran to the left and promised what he had refused on principle before.

When the President was in

trouble, he was not "open" but avoided press conferences for months. When he thought he had to talk on a limited point, he saw a few reporters in the Oval Office, but barred the television cameras.

When he learned that the special prosecutor had finally decided that he hadn't fiddled with his income tax, he called an evening televised press conference in the White House to dramatize his innocence, "the great game of politics," but it is a dangerous game, and certainly not very "great."

The sad thing about it is that, after Vietnam and Watergate, we thought for a while that Ford and Carter might shoot the credibility gap and preside over a more factual campaign on the issues of the future.

Instead, they have littered down into an increasingly trivial and even nasty personal argument over secondary issues, and contributed to the cynicism, particularly among the young, about the whole American political process.

Even so, there are still a couple of weeks to go before the voting. Since the nominating conventions, neither Ford nor Carter has made a single noble or even memorable speech about the problems of the next four years, which is what this election is all about.

Tricks and Tactics

In fact, they have not even been faithful to themselves, let alone to the future of the nation. Lately, they have been showing us their worst rather than their best qualities, and trying to win on tricks and tactics, which is too bad, for despite their blunders, they both have much more to offer the nation than they have shown so far.

President Ford, though he kept on making political debating points in the rest of his news conference, seemed to recognize the longing among the American people for something better before the vote next month.

"They deserve a campaign that focuses on the most serious issues of our time, on the purpose of government, on the heavy

burdens of taxation, upon the cost of living and on the quality of our lives, and on the way to keep them strong, at peace, and free.

"I hope that in the 20 days remaining in this campaign, we can talk seriously and honestly about these differences, so that on Nov. 3 the American people can make the clear choice and give us, one of us, a mandate to govern wisely and well during the next four years."

Forgetting the past, this is not a bad prescription for the next three weeks, and if Ford and Carter follow it, we may have a reasonable campaign after all.

Meanwhile, a new U.S.-Greek accord continuing the U.S. special American base lease under a new status is virtually ready for signature, but almost certainly won't be signed before the U.S. presidential contest has been decided.

Moreover, Athens keeps reminding Washington that it has yet to answer Greece's official demand for public affirmation that the United States did in fact reduce its aid to this country during the junta dictatorship and did in fact warn the colonels not

to train the body. *Mens sana in corpore sano.* Castro, like Stalin—whose legitimate son he is—rejoices in midnight conferences. They suit, to begin with, Castro's personal habits. They are, moreover, psychologically intimidating. Stay up until midnight doing whatever you do in the evening hours, get awakened by a knock on the door at two in the morning with the news that Castro is expecting you at that moment, and you are not likely to be at your best.

The visitor, anticipating that Castro could not postpone much longer the interview, went to bed at 8 p.m. and, indeed, at two in the morning, in the safe house where he had been told to stay, the knock came to inform him that Castro was in the east wing.

With, incredibly, very nearly all of his Cabinet. He likes that kind of thing. The full court, any hour of the day or of the night; and the conversations began.

In the Balkans

Again the Powderkeg

By C. L. Sulzberger

ATHENS—The Balkan Peninsula used to be regarded by statesmen as the world's powderkeg, the area most likely to explode into armed conflict, and it is noteworthy that this century's three most dangerous international military confrontations prior to World War II began in that general area.

For a time, following the Axis surrender in 1945 and the re-occupation of the Atlantic Age, people tended largely to forget the menacing, hair-trigger reputation of the Balkans. Other regions, from eastern Asia to southern Africa, competed in a new and broader stake race to disaster. But the Balkan powderkeg remains and by now it has potential nuclear repercussions.

U.S. policy has recently been lambasted in the Balkans. Even Henry Kissinger concedes that during his eight-year stewardship of U.S. diplomacy, the outstanding failure has been in the Aegean corner where both Greeks and Turks are as enraged at the United States as at each other and posters, decorated with Kissinger's face, claiming he is "wasted" for ten thousand murders in Cyprus, still decorate Athens newspaper kiosks.

The angry Greek-Turkish quarrel continues to fester with mutual animosity to Uncle Sam remaining the only factor on which both nations agree. Oddly enough, the two disputants, succumbing reluctantly to international pressure, have accepted the idea of sharing two simultaneous negotiations to survey their argument.

Coincidence

What makes it odd is that these talks—one in Paris to examine differences over national air space and one in Rome to examine differences over the Aegean continental shelf—are scheduled to start Nov. 2, election day in the United States. Considering the immense importance of Washington's attitude to both these bickering NATO allies and a general feeling among Greeks that Carter couldn't help but be better than Ford (plus Kissinger), it is unlikely the date is accidental.

Meanwhile, a new U.S.-Greek accord continuing the U.S. special American base lease under a new status is virtually ready for signature, but almost certainly won't be signed before the U.S. presidential contest has been decided.

Moreover, Athens keeps reminding Washington that it has yet to answer Greece's official demand for public affirmation that the United States did in fact reduce its aid to this country during the junta dictatorship and did in fact warn the colonels not

to attempt a coup against Cyprus (which they did) and tipped off Cypriot President Makarios it was coming.

For incomprehensible reasons Washington refuses to accede to this request, confirming presumably correct facts. The Greeks are also furious that the U.S. didn't caution the Turks against exploring for oil in contested waters—even after a UN Security Council resolution warned against provocations. Finally, Athens complains that Washington is helping Ankara to increase its air advantage in modern planes (F-4 Phantoms) while disavowing Greece.

Unpleasantness

The general tenor of these arguments is known but another unpleasantness is rapidly growing in another corner of the Balkans, Yugoslavia, where 64-year-old President Tito is aging and Russia is widely assumed to be figuring how to regain political and ideological control of that independent-minded Marxist state.

The Yugoslavs have made it known at the highest level that they suspect our attitude. They fear either of two Washington policies. First, they speculate, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. have secretly concluded a last "new Yalta" redrawing Europe into spheres of interest and allotting Yugoslavia to Moscow.

They reason that the much-discussed "Sonderweg doctrine" in which the State Department counselor urged an "organic" relationship between East Europe and Russia supports this suspicion. President Ford's recent bumbling statements on East Europe were not the best reassurance.

Moreover, they argue that only the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. harbor Croatian nationalist movements seeking to disintegrate post-Tito Yugoslavia—like "Stalinist" infiltrators rounded up by Belgrade; or like Croatian terrorists living in America.

If their suspicions of such a deal prove to be unfounded, the Yugoslavs wonder what kind of help they can expect from Washington should they have to fight for their survival. Was Ford visited Tito last year, Belgrade provided a military shopping list. The only response was a statement by the U.S. ambassador to Belgrade to the effect that Yugoslavs had asked for TOW anti-tank missiles—obviously to stave off Soviet tanks. Was there any need to tell the Kremlin this?

The Yugoslavs won't admit it, but, worried about the post-Tito future, they have sent discreet signals westward. Yet they are scarcely optimistic concerning Washington's attitude. Neither are the Greeks. Nor the Turks.

An Evening With Castro

By William F. Buckley Jr.

PANAMA CITY.—For those antiquarians who cherish an occasional vignette of the kind which in better days would stir the blood of free men, here is one the hero of which is a Panamanian banker.

For reasons irrelevant to the story, this young businessman had a mission to transact with Fidel Castro, and the contacts to arrange for a meeting with him. He made his arrangements to go.

But these arrangements are to be distinguished from those apparently made by the United States, whether congressman or civil servant or journalist. The visitor put all other cares aside and spent an entire fortnight familiarizing himself with the Cuba from which Fidel Castro—i.e. now being all but universal—said—rescued the people. He was sophisticated enough to know that for years the Russian Communists' Western apprehensions by receding the horizon of life under the stars.

Recent studies establish that the period of greatest growth in virtually every direction in Russia was during the first 15 years of this century. But all Communist arguments are orchestrated around the conditions in Russia in 1917, and those in Russia today. It is not even asked what would Russia under the stars have done between 1917 and 1978 in the absence of Lenin and his successors. It is as if a comparative view of industrial history were conducted by a professor who remarked that in 1917, only one in 40,000 Americans owned an automobile, whereas in the Soviet Union nowadays, there is an automobile for every 500 people.

Playing the Game
Having done his historical homework, the banker visited with Cuban refugees, getting from them in detail figures, descriptions, locations. On arriving in Havana, he knew that Castro would play his seigneurial game of refusing to indicate an hour for the scheduled conference. He took accordingly two precautions. He devoted his time to touring Havana and the countryside demanding that his official guide stop the car at this school, or at that grocery store, or at this medical clinic; and into the memory bank the descriptions were stored: How it was now, almost 20 years after Castro's takeover; compared with how it was then.

The second precaution was to

train the body. *Mens sana in corpore sano.* Castro, like Stalin—whose legitimate son he is—rejoices in midnight conferences. They suit, to begin with, Castro's personal habits. They are, moreover, psychologically intimidating. Stay up until midnight doing whatever you do in the evening hours, get awakened by a knock on the door at two in the morning with the news that Castro is expecting you at that moment, and you are not likely to be at your best.

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With, incredibly, very nearly all of his Cabinet. He likes that kind of thing. The full court, any hour of the day or of the night; and the conversations began.

A Great Moment

In thinking back to when something of the sort happened to another dictator, one can only think of the great moment when Stalin, at a reception in Moscow, was accosted by Lady Astor who asked when he was going to stop killing people. Castro, however, in with the kind of stuff that overthrows U.S. senators and Latin American archbishops; and he found he had run into a stone wall. Courteously, but confidently, the young banker confuted virtually every claim, made. He corrected Castro's pre-revolutionary statistics. He challenged the evidence of his own eyes, Castro's claims to the quality

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هكزامين النور



ENOUGH GOING—Waves smashing into a seawall at Dawlish in Devon yesterday on the main rail link between London and Cornwall after a night of gales.

Storm Continues to Batter Ships in Europe Seas

LE HAVRE, Oct. 15 (UPI).—Six tugboats aided by a high tide freed the 237,000-ton supertanker Andros, Antares today from the jetty where it had grounded during yesterday's storm.

The Antares, pulled loose from the jetty of the new Le Havre-Anvers harbor, moved under its own power toward the main port of Le Havre.

The storm sank the 11,000-ton

East German tanker Bothen, which went down yesterday about 15 miles west of Cape Finisterre with 36 men aboard. Eleven of the Bothen's crewmen were rescued, the others were missing.

Three Saved

The 990-ton West German coaster Antioch Osman capsized and sank in the North Sea early today and at least five seamen were rescued, the Dutch Navy

said. Three crewmen were saved and one was missing.

The storm also sank the disabled Cypriot freighter Freeland, which was being towed toward Brest with a four-man caretaker crew aboard.

A Polish sailing ship, the Ivona, was abandoned by its four-man crew in the Bay of Biscay off Bordeaux when the storm tore away most of its rigging and water began to fill the hold.

Glistrup's Party Becomes Force

Anti-Tax Lawyer Worries Danish Socialists

By John Vinocur

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 15 (AP).—He would bring home all of Denmark's ambassadors, eliminate 4,300 government jobs a month for the next two years, make tax-free everyone's first \$10,000 in income and reduce the national defense to a telephone answering service that repeats, "We surrender."

Mogens Glistrup and his program were the bad joke of Danish politics, but suddenly his Progress party has become the second political force in the country behind the ruling Social Democrats, a phenomenon taken with dead seriousness in an autumn of conservative advances in Sweden and West Germany.

A Gallup poll asking Danes last month who they would vote for gave Mr. Glistrup 22.8 per cent, a gain of more than six points in six months. The Social Democrats had 30.7 per cent.

"We thought he would just disappear," said Kjeld Olsen, the Social Democratic parliamentary floor leader. "His program is still foolish and illogical, but we take him seriously now. You can't label him. I wouldn't call him a fascist. Maybe an anarchist. Whatever it is, he has an immense talent for touching what



Mogens Glistrup.

the people at the grass roots are feeling and saying."

Mr. Glistrup is a 50-year-old lawyer who became a public figure by showing it was possible to manipulate Danish tax law so as to pay nothing at all. He is now on trial on 3,100 counts of tax fraud, but this popularity has expanded as a symbol of general dissatisfaction with life here.

Mr. Glistrup has taken the irritation felt about heavy taxes and bureaucracy in all countries with big social welfare systems and offered a program of remedies, but in pushing it much harder than any other politician in Western Europe has dared to do.

His aim is to cut the budget by \$10 billion, or roughly in half, in five years. By doing this, he says, he can make every Dane's first \$10,000 in income tax-free in 1978. A wage earner living alone now pays 42 per cent on a salary of \$10,000.

The savings would be made by reducing the 770,000 government employees to 480,000 through the elimination of 4,300 jobs a month. All of Denmark's ambassadors would be withdrawn except its representative at the Common Market in Brussels and foreign aid and subsidies to culture would be halted. Mr. Glistrup personally advocates doing away with the Danish military entirely, but says that his party wants to continue its participation in NATO.

Sitting in his faintly lighted office, Mr. Glistrup said it was possible to eliminate \$10,000 government jobs in a country with 5.3 per cent unemployment because the people caught in the squeeze would be absorbed by the rejuvenated private sector. "I read of many tax burdens and rapidly more competitive internationally."

Makeup of Party

He contends that the makeup of his party reflects the Danish electorate in general, with a slightly smaller percentage of pensioners and women than the

national average, and a slightly higher percentage of people under 25.

An aspect of the Glistrup phenomenon that has particularly disturbed Mr. Olsen and the Social Democrats is that Mr. Glistrup has made inroads among unskilled workers.

"We've reflected on this," Mr. Olsen said, "and I admit personally that we haven't concentrated enough on equality. We admit we must make a simpler tax system, fight bureaucracy and practice what we preach about giving everybody equal attention under the system."

"Glistrup has been able to touch on the illogical aspects of the social welfare system and he provides a notion of the academics and technocrats who run everything. It took us a while to realize that there was a real underground current that he was tapping."

After ignoring Mr. Glistrup, the Social Democrats are now going on the offensive against him. Premier Anker Jorgensen agreed to debate him on national television and the party has started an information campaign. "My estimate now," Mr. Olsen said, "is that he won't last more than a couple of years."

Thailand Reports Clash With Laos Border Force

BANGKOK, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—Thailand's military rulers today reported a "clash" between Thai and Laotian forces on the border in northeastern Thailand where a number of leftist Thai students are reported to have crossed into Laos.

The clash yesterday, plus a demand by the Laotian authorities that Thailand remove its military troops from the border within two weeks, was seen by political observers here as a cooling in relations since last week's military coup in Bangkok.

Vietnam and Laos have denounced the military take-over in Thailand.

Gen. Serm Na Nakon, Thai Army commander in chief, said that an unknown number of Laotian soldiers fired across the border at Thai police and defense volunteers in Laos Province. There were no reports of casualties, he said.

Irish Court Backs Anti-Terror Laws

DUBLIN, Oct. 15 (UPI).—The Supreme Court ruled today that the government's new anti-terrorism laws are constitutional.

Chief Justice Tom O'Donnell said that the court came to the conclusion, following a three-day hearing this week, that the objections raised to the emergency powers bill were not valid.

President Cearbhall Ó Dálaigh referred the measure to the court for a ruling before signing it into law. He was particularly concerned about provisions enabling suspects to be held seven days without charge.

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UN Unit Says Chile Extends Its Repression

Finds Trade Unions, Church Are Affected
By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 15 (NYT).—A UN panel of inquiry has charged that Chile's ruling military junta is systematically extending its suppression of human rights to additional sectors of the population, including the church, trade unions and academic and professional groups.

The panel of five diplomats urged other governments to exert economic pressure on Chile to compel it to abandon its practices of arbitrary arrests, torture and deportation, which it said "should not occur in our time in any country."

The panel set out its findings in a 229-page report to the General Assembly, made public yesterday, which it said included data supplied by many sources, including Chileans who fled after the junta seized power in September, 1973.

In a statement, Chile's delegation attacked the report as a catalogue of unsubstantiated allegations. It said that, in a series of meetings with the panel, information on only 32 persons was requested and this was supplied, although the report named hundreds as being victims of abuses.

Alleged Torturer

The UN panel also said that it had new confirmation of the "notorious actions" of Oswaldo Romo, who was said to have been a leading torturer, and suggested he be tried for his crimes by the international community as a deterrent to "all such torturers everywhere."

The panel said that in its investigations it had heard hundreds of witnesses of many nationalities and of different religions and social status and was confident that its report—the second it has made to the assembly—showed the urgent need for further consideration of human rights in Chile.

Although there is a facade of normalcy, the report said, it hides the reality of many Chileans who have been arrested, detained in camps, deported, tortured, found dead or who have simply disappeared. It also denounced what it said was the practice of attacking even political moderates as Marxists and making this a pretext for arrest.

The report said that, although the number of torture victims appeared to have decreased, "it is undeniable that the methods used have been considerably refined."

European Resolution

STRASBOURG, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—The European Parliament today deplored what it called "the new wave of repression in Chile."

A Socialist and Christian Democrat motion, passed unanimously, also condemned the killers of former Chilean Defense Minister Orlando Letelier, who died in a bomb attack last month in Washington.

Critics See 'Do-Nothing' Regime

Demirel's Survival Is Surprise in Turkey

By Steven V. Roberts

ANKARA, Oct. 15 (NYT).—A Turkish official was asked recently to name his government's main achievements during 18 months in office. "Our first achievement was to last," he said with a laugh, "despite" very pessimistic predictions.

When Premier Suleyman Demirel patched together a four-party coalition in March, 1974, few experts gave him much chance for survival. Since then, the coalition has gained strength and provided Turkey with its first relatively stable government since 1971. Even his critics concede that the Premier has performed a political miracle.

But the price of stability has been high. In order not to offend his right-wing coalition partners, Mr. Demirel has moved very cautiously on such critical issues as Cyprus and civil unrest. Moreover, many analysts feel that he has played politics with the economy by failing to impose unpopular restrictions despite serious inflation and problems with the balance of payments.

"This has been a do-nothing administration," said a European diplomat. "Political survival is its prime goal."

Decisive Result

Accordingly, there is widespread hope in this capital that next year's elections will produce a decisive result. As an economist put it, "This country needs a majority government that can take the necessary decisions."

Mr. Demirel, 51, is a huge, hearty character with enormous appeal among Turkey's vast and often illiterate peasantry. Urban intellectuals might consider him a country bumpkin, but in the provinces he is known affectionately as "choban Sulu," or "shepherd Sulu."

Mr. Demirel was first elected Premier in 1965 as leader of the Justice party, Turkey's main conservative party. But in the late 1960s, the country was swept by violence and instability, and in 1971 the military forced him to resign and installed a series of civilian puppet governments.

The 1973 elections produced several months of stalemate. Then the Republican People's party, the leading progressive party, formed a tense alliance with the National Salvation party, which stresses Moslem ideals.

Cyprus Invaded

In the summer of 1974, Premier Bulent Ecevit ordered the invasion of Cyprus and became a national hero. To capitalize on his popularity, he resigned his post and tried to force new elections, but the move failed and plunged the country into seven months of uncertainty.

When Mr. Demirel finally forged the current government, it won a vote of confidence by only four votes. Now it commands a margin of about 30 supporters in parliament.

The coalition is plagued by continuous bickering, but will probably continue until the elections, which must be held by next October. As Deputy Premier Turhan Feyzioglu explained, "There is no easy alternative to this government."

Beyond mere survival, the main achievement of the government has been rapid economic growth. The gross national product jumped by almost 8 per cent last year.

and is increasing at a rate of more than 7 per cent this year.

This performance stems partly from two excellent harvests. But economists also credit Mr. Demirel, an engineer, for his aggressive promotion of investment and development.

"He thinks big economically," a Turkish journalist said. "He keeps things moving."

Critics point out that Turkey has borrowed more money at higher interest rates than ever before. Some worry that the government has saddled the country with an enormous repayment problem.

Mr. Demirel retorts that a developing country like Turkey must borrow in order to grow and that future profits will pay off the loans.

A journalist said: "Demirel has been much too ready to sacrifice the national interest for small political gains."

The most glaring example is Cyprus, where Turkish troops occupy 40 per cent of the territory.

Only Woman Minister To Quit Bonn Cabinet

BONN, Oct. 15 (AP).—Health Minister Katharina Focke, the only woman in the West German Cabinet, announced today that she will resign when Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's new government takes office Dec. 14.

Mrs. Focke, who has served as minister of health, youth and family affairs since 1972, said that she was stepping down to work exclusively as a Social Democratic party deputy in the new Bundestag, the lower house of parliament.

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Assails Defense Aide, Rockwell Ties

Currie Aided Contractor

John W. Finney, HINGTONT, Oct. 15 (NYT).—Congressional report said by there was substantial evidence that Malcolm Currie, director of defense and engineering, unduly influenced a defense contractor supporting a controversial missile program.

The 132-page report, signed by a majority of the subcommittee of the Congressional Committee on Defense Production, stopped of directly accusing Mr. Currie of the top-ranking in the Pentagon, of the conflict of interest and regulations of the Department.

It found that Mr. Currie's principal deputy, Robert Currie, personally intervened to see obstacles to the \$600-million missile program removed from the Pentagon and at times with Rockwell International, the developer of the missile.

The working committee said the missile program was cancelled, use Department spokesmen Woods, who acknowledged that neither he nor Secretary Donald Rumsfeld read the entire report, but the findings and recommendations in the report do seem to be supported by the same objection was raised against members of the committee, who said in a report that, while there have been a "mutuality of interests" between Mr. Currie and Rockwell in pushing development of the missile, there is evidence that Mr. Currie's preferential treatment to contractor.

A statement, Mr. Currie said, "I have been involved in a program, including Congress, that is not a conflict of interest."

He cited approvingly a statement that "the program is not a conflict of interest."

Currie was reprimanded by Rumsfeld in March and told to forfeit a month's pay. He was also told to leave the Defense Department during a day weekend last year in connection with the defense department's conduct.

The visit to a time when the missile program, which was cancelled by Congress last year, was at a critical decision in the Defense Department.

Mr. Currie, who worked for News before joining the defense department, wrote several books, including the best-selling "The Kennedy City, Millman," a study about Mussolini, "The Kennedy City, Millman," a study about Mussolini, a study about Mussolini, a study about Mussolini.

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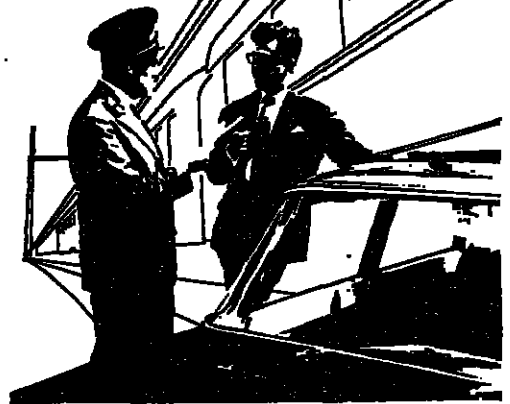
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LONDON THEATER

Pushing Farce to Its Limits

By John Walker

LONDON, Oct. 15 (IHT).—The future direction of one of London's finest theaters, the Old Vic, remains as uncertain now as it did when the National moved on to its arts factory on the South Bank. Following Glenda Jackson's not too successful season in the Jacobean tragedy "The White Devil," the management has switched to comedy as a stopgap while, I hope, some coherent policy is worked out.

The theater's program for its current and amusing double bill "Frontiers of Farce" stresses the Old Vic's triumphant past, giving the impression that the aim is to fulfill the original Victorian intention to provide for the "recreation and instruction of the poorer classes" (although whether they will be able to pay the West End prices for seats is another matter).

Certainly, "Frontiers of Farce" is recreational if not particularly educational. Playwright Peter Barnes has adapted and directed two one-act plays—"The Purgings" by Georges Feydeau and "The Singer" by Frank Wedekind—which he believes push farce to the point where pleasure becomes pain.

Both are sour as well as funny. Feydeau's "The Purgings," written toward the end of his life, shows marriage in a way that makes Strindberg seem comically domestic, with husband, wife and child engaged in a literally running battle where laxatives prove more effective weapons than words. The household is split between consternation and constipation as the husband tries to impress a government official to win an army contract for unbreakable chamber pots while his shrewish wife works herself into hysteria over their costive son.

The excellent performances of Leonard Rossiter and Dylis Lave as husband and wife attain a ferocity and intensity that goes finally beyond humor. When it ceases to be funny, though, it falls to become disturbing, because the actors push too hard. But there is some delicately funny acting from John Phillips as the chief victim of this domestic warfare.

Mr. Rossiter gives another manic performance as a demented composer in Wedekind's "The Singer," a sharp play with a shock ending that otherwise suffers too much on words, as a successful tenor (John Strike) who sees art in terms of commerce dis-

Alec Guinness in "Yahoo," about and by Jonathan Swift, at the Queen's Theatre, London.

entangles himself from seductive admirers.

At the Queen's Theatre, "Yahoo" is described as "an entertainment based on the life and writings of Jonathan Swift," and although it is sometimes entertaining it is rarely dramatic. Indeed, it does little for either Swift or for Alec Guinness, who devised the show with his director Alan Strachan. It dips into vari-

ous of Swift's writings, including "Gulliver's Travels," without doing much to recreate the force and wit of the satire and it presents the main events of his life, including his strange relationships with women, without illuminating them. Only in Sir Alec's recitation of Swift's savage parody of the children of Ireland from "A Modest Proposal for Preventing the Children of Ireland from Being a Burden to Their Parents or Country" does

it rise above being a civilized but pointless exercise.

Not much more can be said for the Royal Shakespeare Company's production of Aleksandr Arbuzov's "Old World" at the Aldwych. The play, premiered in Poland last year and currently running in 50 theaters in the Soviet Union, is a soggy sentimental comedy about a crusty doctor's relationship with an eccentric patient.

Terry Hand's direction is faintly and Ralph Koltas's sets, simple and spare, the stage occupied by still white figures eavesdropping on the affair, provide an elegance that matches the acting of Peggy Ashcroft and Anthony Quayle.

There are some delightful moments: Emerging slightly drunk from a restaurant the couple flop on a bench, grow nostalgic and then begin to dance, as they did when young, the Charleston and the shimmy. But the delight lies in watching the skill of Miss Ashcroft and Mr. Quayle rather than in any revelation of the characters they play.

The National's Olivier Theatre is still new enough to be worth keeping up with, whatever the production and even when it is Bill Bryden's superlative version of J. M. Synge's "The Playboy of the Western World," one of the great delights of last year when it was performed at the Old Vic.

The production was more effective in the old theater than the new. Feggan Mike's stone and thatch cottage sits a little awkwardly at an angle on the Olivier's thrust platform, suggesting that this brilliant theater will be more suitable for plays requiring less realistic settings. Some of the dialogue, too, was near inaudible, lost in the vastness of the open stage.

At the Greenwich Theatre, Barrie Keeffe's "Scribes" is a solidly old-fashioned play about life on a provincial newspaper which, although accurate in its feeling for stereotypical journalists, is as dull as life behind a typewriter tends to be. It is, though, well acted, notably by Edward Judd as a third and cynical news editor, Richard Kane an earnest reporter and Leslie Sornoy, who times his lines as an elderly copy editor with superb comic effect.

ITALY

Parma School
Pays Tribute
To Musicians

By William Weaver

PARMA, Italy (IHT).—In 1816, when Marie Louise, separated wife of Napoleon, was arriving in Parma to take on her duties as ruler there, a local lawyer named Ferdinando Maestri wrote some words for a celebratory cantata, which was set to music by the local composer Ferdinando Simonini. Obviously, the duchess was pleased, and 10 years later she appointed Simonini director of her school of music.

Now that school of music, which in the meanwhile has become the flourishing Parma Conservatory, is celebrating its 150th anniversary. In a concert in Parma's Teatro Regio this week the Maestri-Simonini Cantata was heard again, its elegant and civil music particularly apt to the festive occasion.

In its century and a half of life, the Parma Conservatory has had distinguished alumni—best-known are Toscanini, Puccini, and the Campanini brothers—and distinguished directors. This Tuesday concert featured music by three of these. Besides Simonini there were pieces by Giuseppe Almoy (1790-1869), the conservatory's second head, who is known to all scholars of Verdi as one of the first to recognize the young composer's genius; and Giovanni Bottesini, the great double-bass player and conductor who conducted the premiere of Verdi's "Aida" in Cairo in 1871. Expectedly, his composition was a concerto for double-bass and orchestra, melodious and Brahmsian and skilfully orchestrated. If fiendish difficulties occasionally created problems for even such a polished artist as Ludovico Salvati—especially in the lyrical and dance—the music's charm was easily evidenced.

Salvi is a professor at the conservatory, and in fact, most of the performers were either teachers or students at the institution. The student orchestra has some fine elements (a purring clarinet, a pure flute), and Angelo Canali conducted with able musicality.

If none of the compositions was a masterpiece, all were of great interest. Almoy's "Sinfonia" gives an idea of the musical climate in Parma at the turn of the 19th century, a climate strongly reminiscent of Rossini already in the air. And Simonini—best of all conductors he was represented by fluent piano concerto—obviously breathed that same air. This was the musical world that, in effect, gave birth to Verdi the musician. This is the sort of music he heard as a boy, as a youth, the sort of music it is almost impossible for us to hear nowadays.

For its birthday celebration, the conservatory has published a fascinating volume by Gustavo Marchesi, "Giuseppe Verdi and the Conservatory of Parma." Among the many little-known documents Marchesi has collected and intelligently deployed there is a letter of Marie Louise to her daughter in 1824 in which she says Verdi will not last. For a musical lady and an often wise sovereign, she clearly had some foresight.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Films

"A Matter of Time," directed by Vincent Minnelli, "is about memory as a mysteriously enriching human capacity." Vincent Canby says, "though it never realizes the poetic potential of its subject." Lisa Minnelli plays a girl from the Italian provinces who comes to Rome and becomes a movie queen. She acts out on the screen the tales told by Ingrid Bergman, a one-time femme fatale turned doty with age. Charles Boyer has a small role. "He has such weight that after he disappears the film seems flimsier than ever," Canby says. There are some good moments and Miss Minnelli sings some pretty romantic songs, "but it has the air of an opera from which the music has been removed. It's even acted that way."

"The Middleman," directed by Satyajit Ray, "may well turn out to be the most sorrowful chapter in this extraordinary director's ongoing body of work about contemporary India," Vincent Canby says. "It defines hopelessness." With Calcutta as the background, it's about a man who can't get a job, despite his university degree. He becomes a middleman, then, in order to survive in the world of business, he becomes a pimp. This film "is as bitterly satirical as any Mr. Ray has ever made." Pradip Mukherjee, as Somnath, "is the essential Ray hero," and Rabi Ghosh "is outstanding" as a cheeky little public-relations man.

"The Farm," by David Storey, "is a family play," Mel Gussow says. "With deep understanding

and affection, it eliminates the force beyond love that hold people together." Jack Griffin plays an aging Yorkshire farmer, whose wife, Ruby Holbrook, three daughters and son, have tried to get away from him and his farm through school, politics and marriage. But despite their bids for freedom they are as "immobilized as the townspeople they mock," and their father emerges as a sort of "folk hero." The play was staged in the provinces of Mr. Storey's native England. Marshall W. Mason, "is an excellent choice as the director. He is perfectly attuned to the work," Gussow says.

Plays

"Wheelbarrow Closers," by Louis La Russo, "has a certain raw strength, but not enough," according to Clive Barnes. It's about a salesman who has clawed his way to the top and has decided to choose his successor from between his two most successful employees. "It is crudely written and obviously plotted. La Russo wields an insult like a meat axe. However, his writing does at times have a kind of driving force." Paul Sorvino directs "with a presumably quite appropriately heavy hand and the acting is effectively studied." Danny Aiello plays the boss with "considerable skill." Francis Helm is his wife, while Harvey Siegel and Ray Serra are the two contending salesmen.

Whooping Crane Dies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP).—The largest, most robust of the five whooping cranes hatched this spring by foster parents died Sunday after flying into a wire fence. The fish and wildlife service reported today. The dead bird was one of the only 58 wild whooping cranes known in existence.

PARIS: Opera Ballet Stages 'Ivan the Terrible'

PARIS, Oct. 15 (IHT).—After reaching out to New York and last night to Moscow with a production of "Ivan the Terrible," staged and choreographed by Yuri Grigorovich, who created it last year for his own Bolshoi company.

Grigorovich, who at 49 has been artistic director and chief choreographer of the Bolshoi for more than a decade, is a compact man with expansive ideas. His specialty has been revitalizing and adding to the tradition of full-length story ballets, partly by a thorough rehauling of repertory classics, partly by creating new works.

"Ivan," which enjoyed a success in Moscow and in New York on the Bolshoi's visit there, is not only in this tradition, but is also a vast Russian historical fresco of the kind typified in such operas as "Boris Godunov" and "Prince Igor." The 16th-century czar is a historical character bigger than life, and from his life and times Grigorovich has constructed a rich theatrical montage overflowing with passion and exotism, love and cruelty, ambition and treachery. The main characters are limited to three—Ivan, his wife Anastasia, and Kurbsky, leader of the boyars—but the stage is filled with boyars, Tartars, maidens, secret police, numerous symbolic personages, and, of course, The People.

Bell-Ringers

Grigorovich's concern for the structure of his ballets is very evident. In "Ivan" the main element is the group of six bell-ringers who are on stage when the curtain goes up, summoning the people. They reappear from time to time to sound the tocsin for war, for celebration, and other events, each time signaling a change of scene and dramatic context. They are both a theatrical device, a visual diversion (even irreverently reminiscent of Robert Dreyer's zany bell-ringing monks), and a surrogate for the people.

The choreographer also shows his main characters in the round. Ivan is by turns ambitious, loving, cruel, grief-stricken and finally crushed by the weight of his own power. Kurbsky is ambiguous, giving up his love for Anastasia without too much effort, declining to join the boyars' plot to poison her but not preventing it, all in all a shifty politician. Anastasia is a pale figure, submissive and too trusting to survive in this poisonous atmosphere.

But if the real content of ballet is dance, then "Ivan the Terrible" is hollow at the center. It is not that there is an absence of interesting and even spectacular choreographic ideas, but that there are not nearly enough of them to fill the immense and richly decorated vastness Grigorovich has created for it. The result is a lot of repetition and filler, both in dance and mime, and the feeling that by the time the work's 18 scenes are over a lot of things have been choreographically uttered more than necessary.

Prokofiev's music should be a plus, but that is not always true either. The composer took an active role in the creation of "Romeo and Juliet," for instance, and the result was a master ballet score. Here it is a posthumous mixture of his film music for Eisenstein's "Ivan the Terrible," large chunks of his Third Symphony and bits of other works all spliced together and elaborated. This job has been admirably done by Mikhail Chulinski, a composer who was also a former director of the Bolshoi Theater, but much of the music is second-rate. Prokofiev begins with, and although Prokofiev never wrote a bar of music that was not danceable, one is left to wonder what might have been had he lived long enough to collaborate with Grigorovich. The Bolshoi also sent a conductor, Aigis Juraitis, who conducted with an often rough but effective vigor.

Sets, Costumes

The sets and costumes by Simon Vlasov, the regular collaborator of the choreographer, were colorful and imaginative. The basic unit was a kind of triptych stage in which each panel could be hidden or revealed by its own revolving scrim curtain, and with decorative equally suitable for the czar's court or a Byzantine cathedral. The costumes, too, were decorative and theatrically telling, except for Kurbsky's kitschy outfit that could have been retrieved from any production of "Swan Lake."

The company did itself proud, even though the French dancers lack the last ounce or two of barbaric flamboyance that the Bolshoi surely brings to this work. Jean Griseard, writing the last number, theatricality from Ivan's angular, thrusting movements, notably in a mad scene highly reminiscent of the operatic one in "Boris." Michel Denard managed to be convincing as the selfish but weak boyar—unscrupulous Prince Charming—despite some rather thankless choreography and primitive mime. Dominique Kheifum, a young dancer obviously on the threshold of stardom, brought a dark, graceful beauty to the role of the ill-fated Anastasia.

The audience at last night's premiere measured its approval with unaccustomed judiciousness—enthusiasm for the dancers, restrained warmth for the visiting Soviet team.

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Armand Hammer—Millionaire With a Flair for Art Exchanges

By Michael Gibson

PARIS (UPI)—Norman Vincent Peale has described Armand Hammer as "One of the most inspirational personalities I have ever known." This sort of accolade could make you view him with suspicion.

Bob Caselino in his biography "The Remarkable Life of Armand Hammer," Harper and Row, begins: "He is a tanned, tough man who looks like a retired, undefeated middleweight champion; one who kept his money. He pulled his way into the closely held empires of steel, network radio and oil. The sort of stuff that would make some feel rather litherish."

He is also one of the well-known money-owners of the world.

That looks like three strikes against him. Well, he does not really look like an undefeated middleweight champion. He looks like a calm, energetic man of direct intelligence in his late seventies and if you are groping for a word to describe the quality you sense (and if you had a smattering of Yiddish) you might be tempted to say that he is a mensch.

Staying Middleweight

"While I was studying medicine at Columbia," said Armand Hammer, sitting in the Paris Ritz this week, "my father met with financial reverses—he had all his savings invested in a small pharmaceutical company which was on the rocks and he asked me to step in and try to salvage whatever I could of his investment. I was able to do it while I studied medicine and by the time I graduated—apparently I had a flair for business—the company was so successful that it was worth many millions of dollars."

Mr. Hammer, who successfully concluded (or "consummated" as he says) a \$20-billion fertilizer contract with the Soviet Union in 1973 (apparently he has a flair for business), was in Paris to inaugurate a show of paintings from five American museums at the Musée Marmottan (2 Rue Louis Boly, Paris 16, to Dec. 5), which came to Paris as an afterthought on its way back from a tour of five cities in the Soviet Union. The tour was financed by the Armand Hammer Foundation—the insurance alone in this case amounting to half-a-million dollars. There have been a number of such exchanges prompted and financed by the Hammer Foundation, the present one having as its counterpart a U.S. tour of "Treasures of the Hermitage."

Back to 1921

Mr. Hammer's connections with the Soviet Union go back to 1921, when the young graduate, with a year to spare before his internship, bought an Army surplus field hospital and \$200,000 worth of medicine and set off for Russia (his grandfather had gone to the United States from that country after a Czarist friend had melted away his stock fortune of salt) to minister to a population suffering from epidemics and famine.

On a journey through the Urals he encountered "with cold horror" as he says—the shocking reality of famine—a starved old man, for instance, sawing planks to build his own coffin because "I have enough food left for three weeks and then I must die."

Mr. Hammer went to the local authorities and asked how much grain they needed to avert the famine. Million bushels, they said. Grain, that year in the United States, was selling for a dollar a bushel and farmers were burning their surplus to keep the prices from falling.

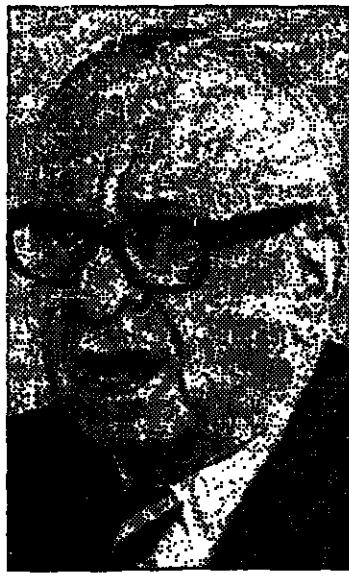
"I have a million dollars," Mr. Hammer told the authorities. "I'll buy the grain for you and allow you credit if you fill the ships that bring it with goods of equivalent value which I can sell in the United States."

Friendship With Lenin

This earned the 32-year-old millionaire doctor the gratitude and friendship of Lenin when they met shortly thereafter. Lenin

asked Mr. Hammer to assist the country's economic and industrial development by being the first person to take a foreign concession under the New Economic Policy. Mr. Hammer was dubious about red-tape but with Lenin's personal guarantee (which was made good time and again), he ventured into import-export, asbestos mining and finally the creation of a pencil factory (which still exists), before Stalin put an end to all such arrangements in 1930. Mr. Hammer was allowed to leave the country with a considerable fortune, including an immense collection of works of art, porcelain, icons, silver, etc., which he had started amassing at first only to furnish his own house—with the increasingly expert counseling of his younger brother Victor who had majored in art at Princeton.

Victor was also in Paris this week (as were both their wives) and he followed the quick stride of his elder brother with a somewhat less springy pace, leaning on a black cane curiously shaped like a question mark. Once in brother Armand's relatively simple suite (stiff Louis XV furniture and a bunch of red gladiolus tossed stiffly into a vase on top of the tidily veneered and bronze chest of drawers), he coped with visitors and phone calls and answered Armand's questions ("What's the name of the painter the Russians sent us in exchange for Grandma Moses?"—"Korin, Nikola Korin.")



Armand Hammer.

In a resonant and extraordinarily gravelly voice.

"I liked Lenin," said Mr. Hammer. "I believe he was the first one who really believed in détente." Lenin apparently liked him too (letters in the Lenin archives show that he followed Hammer's career carefully until shortly before he died) and he was almost moved to tears when they spoke of the sufferings that Mr. Hammer had seen in the Urals and of the American's initiative which saved so many lives.

In fact the extraordinary goodwill produced by this uncalculated move no doubt explains that Mr. Hammer has since been able to conclude a number of momentous deals where other businessmen couldn't even get their foot in the door.

Many of his profitable undertakings were also an important service to a nation struggling into the industrial world. It was Mr. Hammer who persuaded Henry Ford, who had fervently "aided" Bolshevik feelings, to provide automobiles, tractors and ultimately, in 1929, the technical assistance and equipment to start an automobile and truck factory in what is now the city of Gorki.

In recent years, too, a number of improvements in U.S.-Soviet relations can be traced to his intervention, sometimes in an official capacity.

The latest and most enormous deal is now moving ahead with the building of ports, storage tanks and \$300 million worth of pipelines for the ammonia which the Russians will provide over the next 20 years in exchange for superphosphoric acid, a concentrate of phosphate extracted from Mr. Hammer's company's own mines in Florida.

"One can hope this will keep Russia from having to buy grain in the future," he said. "Because with sufficient chemical fertilizer we believe Russia will be able to build up enough reserves in the good years so that they will have

enough to carry them over the bad."

During the three years they were negotiating this deal, from 1973 to 1976, Mr. Hammer made 30 trips from Los Angeles to Moscow in his own "very comfortable" private jet.

He has an apartment in Moscow now: "The government has given me a beautiful apartment—they gave me the shell and I brought in the furniture from West Germany, and the plumbing and electrical fixtures. It's probably the most comfortable apartment in the Soviet Union. Before that they would let me have the Lenin Suite in the National Hotel, but it's nicer to have your own place."

About Socialism: "I think there are some good things in the Socialist system, even as practiced in Russia. They call it Communism but I think it's really state Socialism. One thing they have going for them that we could profit by is that they have no unemployment. Everybody has a job. The other thing they have is planning. Now, we know planning is never perfect. We make plans and they don't work out exactly. But at least there is a certain amount of planning and control. We have a great deal of waste because of duplication. I think we [Americans] are getting more socialistic and the Russians more capitalistic. Some place between the two we will develop a system that will not be as extreme, that won't have the extremes of wealth and poverty that we have and at the same time will preserve the freedom that we cherish. I probably won't see it in my lifetime, but I hope my children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren will see it."

"Above all, we have to find the answer to the problem of distribution. We know how to produce. We've proven we can produce enough food and clothing and housing for everybody. Now the question is: How do we distribute it in a way that we don't have these inequities and the sufferings that come with poverty and unemployment?—there was an almost imperceptible pause—"and hunger," he said.

Warners Cancels Entebbe Movie

TEL AVIV, Oct. 15 (UPI)—Ted Ashley, president of Warner Bros., today cancelled a contract with the Israeli government to produce a film about the Entebbe rescue mission.

A spokesman for the company said that Warner Bros. cancelled the contract because of "unfulfilled expectations" about information the company hoped to get from the Israeli government.

According to the Tel Aviv daily Yedioth Ahronoth, Warner Bros. will forfeit \$750,000 deposited in Israel on the signing of the contract.

THE MARKET: Overlooking the Art in Making Arms, Armor

By Souren Melikian

LONDON (UPI)—Arms and armor have not yet attained status in the market largely because of the kind of confusion at Tuesday's sale of Sotheby's.

By the time 18 Renaissance masterpieces came at the end of the sale, the casual buyer would have lost interest. What preceded them were nearly 300 lots of indifferent weapons—modern guns, some Oriental weapons, masses of 18th and 19th-century pieces. The thick catalogue with its minutiae would have inspired boredom in any but the specialist.

The stars came from the Chateau de Ferrières in France and were part of Baron Guy de Rothschild's collection. The glorious provenance failed to arouse interest outside a narrow circle of collectors and academics.

Few nonspecialists were aware that these objects represent metalwork at its highest and it was obvious when the first Rothchild shield went on the block. It was a gilt copper powder flask, dated 1581, described as Flemish or German.

Antwerp Style

Claude Blair, who recently published a book on the Alice de Rothschild collection at Waddesdon Manor, pointed out that the piece is typical of the finest Antwerp style, with masks and scrolls worked into the decoration. The shape, derived from that of Moorish stirrups and probably passed on to Flemish at the time of the Spanish occupation, is like the one in the Alice de Rothschild collection and matches it in splendor.

No such piece has been seen at auction. It made \$2,200, a third over the high estimate.

But according to Blair, an internationally known authority on the subject, as well as a collector, it could have easily gone for more.

Much the same could be said of several other pieces. The degree of rarity and beauty seemed to have little bearing on prices. A very fine Milanese circular shield of the late 16th century with etched decoration on radiating bands was knocked down at \$1,650. It is rare and of a kind more often seen in the great armories—a closely related piece is at the Armeria Reale at Turin. However, pieces of this sort do appear on the market at the rate of one or two every five years. In contrast, an extraordinary Italian chamfron, with that surrealistic quality that armor designed to cover horse heads so often had in the late 16th century, sold for only \$1,950.

Blair does not remember seeing anything like that on the market. Both pieces went to an anonymous American collector bidding on the telephone from the United States all the way through the 16 Rothchild lots. Equally impressive, with that extra shade of vigor that characterizes all German metalwork from the Middle Ages to the 1860s, another chamfron from Nuremberg went for \$2,200, again to the American collector.

Two Lots

The next two lots, a French morion—Renaissance helmet with high "combs"—and an Italian morion were knocked down, to the American again, at \$715 each. Considering the magnificence of the etched decoration, nothing illustrated more clearly the underpricing of armor compared with other metalwork of similar quality and period. And had it

not been for the American bidding on the phone, a helmet from Nuremberg, one of the four finest pieces in the sale, might not have made \$2,290.

The helmet, shaped like a pointed, grooved dome, is of the kind known as *zischagge* from the Hungarian, who copied the Iranian shape used by the Turkish Army. An almost identical piece is in the Wallace collection in London but many great museums haven't got one.

Excitement rose with a Milanese tilt helmet of the late 16th century. This model encases the head entirely, leaving only narrow, slanting slits to allow the fighter to see through and is probably more familiar to the general public as a piece of medieval or Renaissance armor than any other. That was one point in its favor.

Known Suit

Another is that it belongs to a suit of armor already known through publications, particularly the *man-de-fer* now in the Wallace collection which was discussed in the journal of the

Arms and Armour Society by Vesey Norman, who is another top British specialist.

By the time bidding had reached \$2,000 the pace was slackening. Then Howard Ricketts, a leading British arms dealer, joined the game and in single combat with the telephoning American eventually got the prize at the considerable price of \$4,620. The American faded after that so that the truly major lot that concluded the sale, a suit of armor, went for much less—\$3,980—though of greater interest, according to Blair. The armor, in the manner of the Augsburg armorer Ulrich Holzmann, was probably made by him, possibly for Philip II of Spain. A famous "harness garment," as such armors are called, built by Desiderius Colman and etched by Holman for Philip II when he was Prince of Spain, closely resembles the Rothchild armor sold Tuesday.

Wider Angle

Seen from a wider angle, Tuesday's sale, one of the first important sales in London this

season, along with Christie's porcelain auction the day before, shows that the market is steady.

Leaving aside problems of consignment in a rarefied field, it may be said that all the pieces went for fair prices, none being underestimated, and only one—the Italian tilt helmet—going over its reasonable limit.

The same could be observed at the Monday sale of porcelain when the finest lot, an 18th-century Meissen porcelain bowl by Johann Daniel Reichenow, made \$4,400; a matching bowl fetched \$3,850 immediately after.

This is not a dramatic period for the market; dealers and collectors being willing to pay the right price and not a penny more.

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The London Galleries

17th-Century Holland, onal Gallery, Trafalgar are, London, WC2, to 12.

17th century is always called the golden age of Dutch painting, including as it does Rembrandt, Van Goyen and Vermeer. In the applied arts, the exhibition shows, setting 30 paintings, on loan from famous collections, among them, silverware, glass, and sculpture of the time, but attempting to show the spirit of the times.

17th-Century Dutch and Old Master Paintings, Jacobs Gallery, 15 Moab St., Belgrave Square, London SW1.

A show of 24 paintings is part of the National Gallery's collection, and has been included in a Jacobs as examples of work of a few of more than artists catalogued in his published "17th-Century and Flemish Painters: A Guide" (McGraw-Hill). It includes prime works by Wyck, Teniers the Younger, van Bloemen (Orsini), van Veen, and Leen van Haester.

17th-Century Dutch and Old Master Paintings, Jacobs Gallery, 15 Moab St., Belgrave Square, London SW1.

Wildlife artists have each an endangered species—Scott the cheetah, De-hephard the Indian rhinoceros, Shacketon the Amory, Robert Bateman the bear, Raymond Ching the which drawings have been in silver terms by Robert the five plaques, way by Tassie, the silver and applied to a silver The resulting object d'art, is a masterpiece of trans- has now been issued in a edition and is for sale the benefit of the World Life Fund, and is to be seen Tryon Gallery with a selection of other drawings and ing by the five.

Picking, Mercury Gallery, Cork St., London, W1, to 23.

is show of 18 paintings, all listed in Sicily in the past years, combines realism and physics in the manner of a day Chirico. Not that these thing juxtapositions of peast-artifacts, earthquake-shaken, as, dreaming girls, religious scenes, and the impression, some anything in concept art, but the feeling is ar.

ney Barra, Fieldhouse Gal- 63 Queen's Grove, St. h's Wood, London, NW8, to 30.

this 80-piece retrospective h ranges from 1828 through the 17-year-old Royal Aca- dian, sometime director of Museum School of Fine Arts Boston, Mass., and more re- gy teacher at the Royal Col- of Art and at the British ol in Rome demonstrates the that had his student work bought for the Tate Gal- and which have led to his

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Hercules Brabazon Brabazon, Campbell & Franks, 31 New Cavendish St., London, W1, to Oct. 30.

H.B. Brabazon (1821-1906) read mathematics at Cambridge and then went off to Rome against the father's wishes to study painting and music. At the age of 26 he inherited estates in Ireland, and a decade later the inheritance of the family estates gave him total independence. He was in his 72nd year before he allowed a first exhibition of his work—mainly portraits and water- colors. The current loan show of 140 items is the largest ever mounted of Brabazon's work and shows him to have had a very considerable talent, especially for topographical drawing.

Impressionist Paintings

Boy Miles Fine Paintings, 6 Duke St., St. James's, London, SW1, to Nov. 18.

This is a gathering of more than 40 first-rate British 19th-century paintings, which includes two fine authentic Samuel Palmer; Blake Wigram's, symbolist "Jeanne d'Arc"; Millais's "Two Boats"; the models for which were Frederick and Mary Stuart; Whistler's "The White Girl"; some extraordinarily fine landscape painting by comparative unknowns such as Frank Walton and John Clayton Adams, and a splendid gouache and gilt collaboration by Charles Fairfax Murray and Sir Edward Burne-Jones—"Venus Epithalamia" for whom the model was Burne-Jones's confidante and inspiration, Marie Zambaco.

MAX WYKES-JOYCE

\$450,000 for Emerald

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—A 29.90-carat emerald fetched a world record price of \$450,000 at an auction here yesterday. The sale broke the record auction price for an emerald set in 1.72 when a 34.30-carat stone once belonging to the Kennedy family was sold for \$385,000.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading, Oct. 15—Closing Prices

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1970 - 1971		1971 - 1972		1972 - 1973		1973 - 1974		1974 - 1975		1975 - 1976		1976 - 1977		1977 - 1978		1978 - 1979		1979 - 1980		1980 - 1981		1981 - 1982		1982 - 1983		1983 - 1984		1984 - 1985		1985 - 1986		1986 - 1987		1987 - 1988		1988 - 1989		1989 - 1990		1990 - 1991		1991 - 1992		1992 - 1993		1993 - 1994		1994 - 1995		1995 - 1996		1996 - 1997		1997 - 1998		1998 - 1999		1999 - 2000		2000 - 2001		2001 - 2002		2002 - 2003		2003 - 2004		2004 - 2005		2005 - 2006		2006 - 2007		2007 - 2008		2008 - 2009		2009 - 2010		2010 - 2011		2011 - 2012		2012 - 2013		2013 - 2014		2014 - 2015		2015 - 2016		2016 - 2017		2017 - 2018		2018 - 2019		2019 - 2020		2020 - 2021		2021 - 2022		2022 - 2023		2023 - 2024		2024 - 2025		2025 - 2026		2026 - 2027		2027 - 2028		2028 - 2029		2029 - 2030		2030 - 2031		2031 - 2032		2032 - 2033		2033 - 2034		2034 - 2035		2035 - 2036		2036 - 2037		2037 - 2038		2038 - 2039		2039 - 2040		2040 - 2041		2041 - 2042		2042 - 2043		2043 - 2044		2044 - 2045		2045 - 2046		2046 - 2047		2047 - 2048		2048 - 2049		2049 - 2050		2050 - 2051		2051 - 2052		2052 - 2053		2053 - 2054		2054 - 2055		2055 - 2056		2056 - 2057		2057 - 2058		2058 - 2059		2059 - 2060		2060 - 2061		2061 - 2062		2062 - 2063		2063 - 2064		2064 - 2065		2065 - 2066		2066 - 2067		2067 - 2068		2068 - 2069		2069 - 2070		2070 - 2071		2071 - 2072		2072 - 2073		2073 - 2074		2074 - 2075		2075 - 2076		2076 - 2077		2077 - 2078		2078 - 2079		2079 - 2080		2080 - 2081		2081 - 2082		2082 - 2083		2083 - 2084		2084 - 2085		2085 - 2086		2086 - 2087		2087 - 2088		2088 - 2089		2089 - 2090		2090 - 2091		2091 - 2092		2092 - 2093	
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مركز عن العمل

Annual-Rate Gain Is 15.6%

British Retail Prices Rise 1.3%

Oct. 15 (AP-DJ)—Britain's retail price index today rose 1.3 per cent, the lowest annual increase in over two years. But in August, the index was up 1.8 per cent from a year earlier, with the statistics released today showing a further "acceleration" in consumer price rises.

Yesterday, Joel Barnett, a top Treasury official, told the House of Commons that the government had abandoned its goal of bringing inflation to under 10 per cent by the early months of next year. Barnett repeatedly said he

was unable to give an estimate for next year's inflation rate. There have been reports that price increases are likely to stay at present levels for some months to come.

Originally, when the government announced its wage-restraint program in the summer of 1975, Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey said inflation would be under 10 per cent by the end of this year.

However, both the fall of sterling and an earlier than normal rise in food prices following the summer drought have eliminated any chance of achieving that goal.

The Department of Employment said the September index rise was due mainly to increases in various food prices, and higher prices for cars and some clothing. The retail price index is based on January 1974 equals 100. The index for last month is calculated on statistics taken Sept. 14. The August index was 158.5 and that for September, 1975 140.5.

Price Impact

The pound's weakness will have a continuing impact on retail prices as the higher cost of imported materials works its way through the system.

The Department of Industry disclosed on Monday that the index for basic materials and fuel purchased by industry increased 3.3 per cent last month. So far this year basic material and fuel costs have risen 20 per cent, or twice the 10-per-cent increase of retail prices, indicating that there are still considerable rises coming through the consumer price pipeline.

Besides the price statistics released this week, the government has also announced poor production and trade results. The industrial production index for August, the latest month for which figures are available, was 100.8, or less than 1 per cent above its 1970 base level of 100. The Department of Trade reported yesterday that Britain had a seasonally adjusted trade deficit of \$265 million last month, \$72 million wider than the August deficit and \$155 million greater than the \$210 million deficit of September, 1975.

France Qualifies U.S. Plane Deal

PARIS, Oct. 15 (Reuters)—Plans for a joint Franco-American medium-haul airliner will be scrapped unless 50 firm orders are secured in advance, French Transport Minister Marcel Cavallier said yesterday.

Speaking at a press lunch, he said he had had satisfactory talks yesterday with McDonnell Douglas Corp. president Sanford McDonnell and "we will build the Mercure-200 as soon as we secure firm orders for at least 50 planes. Otherwise we will scrap the project," he added.

McDonnell Douglas has a 15-per-cent stake in the project. Dassault of France has a 5 per cent stake. The French state-run Aerospatiale has 40 per cent.

More than 100 international airlines are to discuss their needs for a future 180-190-seat airliner (medium-range routes at Long Beach, California, later this month).



Sanford England.



Donald Hall.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Sanford England, vice-president, Citibank, N.A., has been appointed area corporate officer responsible for all Citibank operations and activities in Switzerland. He succeeds John Fogarty, vice-president, who has been named managing director of Citicorp International Bank Ltd. in London.

Mr. England was most recently president and chief executive officer of Citibank (New York State).

Paul Forbrich will be responsible for the international banking sector at Goldman Sachs. He was previously with Salomon Brothers.

Haldor Topsoe AS has named R.M. Bræsa as managing director. He will be replacing Renato Cassalotti.

Beto Bram has been appointed area manager for Memorex, covering Belgium, Spain and export operations in Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Africa. Mr. Bram has rejoined Memorex from IRT Europe, where he was responsible for East European marketing.

Don Thompson has been appointed marketing director of SPS EITek, a subsidiary of Standard Pressed Steel. He was formerly with the GKN Fastener Organization.

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U.S. Growth Seen 5% Next Year

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 15 (AP)—The U.S. economy will grow by 5 per cent next year, but there will be only slight progress in reducing inflation and unemployment, the Business Council predicted here today.

The council's forecast said unemployment should drop to 6.5 per cent by the end of 1977 and that inflation should decline to 5.5 per cent.

The business organization said it should not make much difference to the economy whether President Ford or Jimmy Carter is elected in November, although most members expressed a clear preference for Mr. Ford.

"The economists we talk to say 1977 isn't going to change no matter who is elected," said one of the nation's leading bankers. But he and other corporate executives criticized Mr. Carter for allegedly setting "contradictory" economic policies, such as aiming for a balanced budget while also trying to return to full employment.

"These things are contradictory," said one. The Business Council is an organization of top corporate leaders, who advise the government on the economy from a business point of view.

The council said in its economic forecast, prepared by a group of economists, that the extent and importance of the slow-down in economic growth in the past six months has been overestimated.

No Change Seen

"The economists do not believe that recent developments have changed the overall thrust of the recovery or the forces powering it," said John DeBarts, chairman of American Telephone & Telegraph, who delivered a summary of the forecast to reporters.

However, the forecast showed that the corporate economists do not expect the economy to do as well next year as it has done so far in 1976.

It said the gross national product should grow by 5 per cent next year, following an increase of 6.4 per cent this year. It added that the recovery from recession "will continue throughout 1977 and into 1978."

But the forecast indicated that progress in reducing unemployment will come slowly in that

rising pressures from wages and other costs in the economy will hinder further progress in reducing inflation.

The council forecast is close to what the Ford administration is predicting. President Ford said in his news conference last night the economy should grow between 5 and 6 per cent next year.

The Business Council economists predicted an increase of 7

per cent in industrial output, down from 10 per cent in 1976, and a gain in corporate profits of 12 per cent next year, down from 30 per cent this year. The strength for economic growth next year will come from an increase in consumer spending, which should pick up sharply during the holiday season, plus an increase in investment spending by business, they said.

Wall St. Prices Gain Slightly After Rally at Mid-Session

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange posted modest gains in fairly light trading today. The Dow Jones Industrial average closing up 1.08 points at 837.00.

Volume totaled 16.21 million shares, down from yesterday's 18.81 million shares. Advancing issues outnumbered declines by about 725 to about 600.

The closing gains came despite an opening downturn that saw the market counting yesterday's 13-point loss. Until midday the market lost about 5 points on concern over the big surge in the U.S. money supply and the possibility of an OPEC oil price boost.

However, selling soon abated and the market reversed course on a combination of factors, brokers said.

Universal Leaf Tobacco, which is suing Congoleum Corp. over its take-over bid, climbed 2 1/4 to 28 3/4. Congoleum's stock eased 1/4 to 14.

Burroughs rose 2 3/8 to 89 1/2. It unveiled a new computer designed to handle large problem-solving requirements.

Teledyne, which reported improved earnings, picked up 2 3/8 to 65 1/2.

But Anaconda fell 1 1/8 to 24 7/8, after having slipped 4 points yesterday. The Federal Trade Commission said earlier in the week it is seeking a preliminary injunction to block the merger of Anaconda and Atlantic Richfield. The latter's stock rose 1 to 56.

Kennecott Copper fell 2 to 29 5/8. Yesterday it announced the sale of its Peabody Coal unit for \$1.3 billion in cash and notes to a group headed by Newmont Mining Corp. Newmont's stock moved up 2 1/4 to 36 1/2.

Natamex, another firm spot, advanced 1 5/8 to 30 7/8.

Walt Disney rose 1 to 44 5/8. Standard Oil of Ohio 1 1/4 to 78 3/4, and Motorola 1 to 48 5/8. IBM lost 1 7/8 to 263.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in moderate trading. The Amex index rose 0.51 to 98.21.

Syntex rose 2 to 22 5/8. The firm said it does not intend to withdraw Naprosyn from the market, as has been urged by the Food and Drug Administration.

Soybean futures prices fell heavily on the Chicago Board of Trade and strongly influenced

lower prices in nearly all other commodities on the floor.

Soybeans lost 17 cents a bushel and a total of 37 cents in two days, while soybean meal was down nearly \$5 a ton and oil lost about 1/2 cent a pound. Wheat declined 5 1/2 cents, corn 3 and oats nearly 1 cent.

Inventories Rise in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—Business inventories rose \$2.73 billion, or 1 per cent, in August to a seasonally adjusted \$280.65 billion, the Commerce Department said today.

In July inventories rose a revised \$1.69 billion, or 0.6 per cent, to an adjusted \$277.92 billion.

The department said inventories rose \$821 million at manufacturing level to an adjusted \$152.75 billion. They rose \$445 million to an adjusted \$49.21 billion at wholesale level and inventories were up \$1.4 billion to an adjusted \$78.65 billion at retail.

Total business sales rose 0.6 per cent in August following a 0.4-per-cent decline in July that was wider in the August data than the 0.2-per-cent decline that was originally reported for July. Sales rose 0.6 per cent at manufacturing and 1.4 per cent at retail. Wholesale sales fell 0.3 per cent.

The ratio of inventory to sales was unchanged in August from July at 1.48, meaning business has had \$1.48 in inventories on hand for each dollar of sales.

Personal Income Up
The department also said that personal income in September rose 0.5 per cent, or at a \$6.8-billion seasonally adjusted annual rate to a \$129.2-billion adjusted annual rate.

In August revised figures show personal income grew at a \$4.6-billion rate. The August rate of increase had originally been put at \$6.1 billion.

The July increase also narrowed significantly by revisions of the data. Originally reported at a \$13.9-billion rate, the July increase was last month revised downward to \$11 billion. In the September data the July increase is put at a \$10.4-billion pace.

Wages and salaries rose at a \$5.7-billion pace to an adjusted \$903.1-million rate.

U.S. Output Stays Stable During Month

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP-DJ)—U.S. industrial production was unchanged in September from August, marking the first month since March, 1976, that the Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial output failed to rise.

The board's index in September stood at 131.3 per cent of the 1967 average, the same as in August.

In each of the previous two months industrial output rose 0.5 per cent.

At the Meeting held on October 6, 1976, our Board of Directors examined the half-yearly consolidated accounts closed on June 30, 1976.

These accounts show a profit before taxes of B.F. 627.8 million, the proportion reverting to Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert being B.F. 604.2 million. Remember that at June 30, 1976, profit before taxes amounted to B.F. 888.5 million, reflecting exceptional incidences stemming from the transfer of Banque Lambert's Limited Partnership shares.

Results for the first half of 1976 have felt the impact of the drop in investment income due particularly to the absence of dividends from the iron and steel sector, the dividend freeze imposed as part of the economic recovery law, plus lower capital gains from the sale of shares and an increase in operating costs.

These results have, on the other hand, been partially influenced by a growth in income from the real-estate department and by profits from the newly consolidated subsidiaries, following the take-over of S.A. Combeaux, or by the acquisition of controlling interests in while it is not advisable to extrapolate half-yearly figures for the full year, a forecast, based on current operations, expects the year's results to be satisfactory without attaining the 1976 level.

Calculated by the usual methods, for both the previously consolidated companies and the new subsidiaries, the break-up value of the Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert share worked out at B.F. 2,900 on June 30, 1976, against B.F. 2,802.50—ex-dividend—at December 31, 1975.

The highlights of the first nine months of the financial year are:

—In the United States, Brussels Lambert Witter Inc., a subsidiary of The Brussels Lambert Corporation has merged with The Drexel Burnham Group Inc., from which The Drexel Burnham Lambert Group Inc. has been formed which will be one of New York's leaders in investment banking and

—In association with Electrobel we have negotiated in Brazil the acquisition of 10% of the capital of Montreal Empreendimentos Industriais e Comerciais S.A. by a common Brazilian holding company. This engineering and construction company operating in many diversified fields is one of the most important corporations of the country and is developing its activities in the foreign markets.

—The holding in Glaverbel-Mecanover has been disposed of. —Along with the British company Sedgwick Furber, Shoeburgh and a Federal subsidiary, we have taken up 27.5% of the capital of Continental Insurance Brokerage S.A. The company's purpose is to acquire participations in the insurance and reinsurance broking field, it holds 80% of the capital of Tully & Rittweger S.A.

—Hachette has subscribed to a B.F. 30-million increase in capital of the publishing company Marabout and has acquired from Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert 20% of its holding in the latter. Following these two operations, Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert and Hachette have an equal controlling interest in the capital of B.F. 80 million of Marabout, the management of which will be assumed by Hachette.

Nissan Car Chief Says Japan Could Change Export Policy

Oct. 15 (AP-DJ)—President Jean Baratte was today saying that Japanese auto makers change export policies, "they will be heading into an economic clash with the United States and in protectionist measures and confrontations."

Interview with Agence France Press, Mr. Baratte said the problem of car exports must be globally and at the political level, and suggests that the rise in Japanese car exports within the framework of the 70 round of tariff-cutting talks.

He pointed out that the Japanese were not only invading Europe, but were also taking a growing share of African markets, which have been traditional outlets for European makers.

Mr. Baratte dismissed charges of "dumping" against Japanese auto makers, but said that they benefited from "a special industrial and social situation."

Nissan Cited

In support of his arguments, Peugeot's chief executive singled out the example of Nissan Motor. He said that Nissan produces about 2.1 million cars annually, or double the 1968 figure, while the number of its workers rose only 10 per cent to 51,000 from 46,000.

On the other hand, Peugeot's own output rose to 750,000 units from 370,000 units 10 years ago, but its work force increased 75 per cent to 61,000 from 35,000.

"The reason is to be found in the 'extraordinarily important' subcontracting agreements of Japanese auto makers where they find cheap labor," Mr. Baratte said.

While the Japanese are probably right when they maintain that their workers' wages are similar to those in Europe, they refrain from talking about their subcontracting agreements, he went on, adding: "Nissan cannot produce 2 million cars with 51,000 workers when we produce 750,000 with 61,000."

Mr. Baratte said the U.S. market was "extremely difficult and dangerous" and that Peugeot was not planning to substantially increase its sales there because of monetary uncertainties and U.S. regulations. "We feel its too great a risk in current circumstances," he added.

EC Countries Seen Selling Third of Their Oil Directly

Oct. 15 (AP-DJ)—Countries of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries could be marketing as much as one-third of all oil they produce in 1977, Arab Press (AP), a regional news agency in its latest issue, said that Saudi Arabia set up a new state-owned oil company that will market 40,000 and 15 million barrels of oil a day next year, up from 30 million barrels a day in 1976.

Mr. Baratte said the U.S. market was "extremely difficult and dangerous" and that Peugeot was not planning to substantially increase its sales there because of monetary uncertainties and U.S. regulations. "We feel its too great a risk in current circumstances," he added.

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Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
Bankers Trust			
Third Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	14.3	13.3	
Profits	1.18	1.26	
Per Share	1.10	1.23	
Fourth Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	14.0	13.3	
Profits	1.16	1.26	
Per Share	1.10	1.23	
Barclays Bank			
Third Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	41.0	51.5	
Profits	3.37	4.88	
Per Share	4.06	5.08	
Fourth Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	3.33	4.82	
Profits	3.33	4.82	
Per Share	3.33	4.82	
Barrington Corp.			
Third Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	443.2	367.7	
Profits	37.3	32.8	
Per Share	0.82	0.83	
Fourth Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	1,312.8	1,148.8	
Profits	103.9	95.3	
Per Share	2.86	2.41	
Central Soya			
Third Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	510.0	389.9	
Profits	8.8	3.9	
Per Share	0.55	0.26	
Fourth Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	1,336.8	1,789.3	
Profits	57.7	18.2	
Per Share	2.44	1.19	
Champion International			

[illegible]

86%	72½	VAEP	p17.91	2100	80%	80%	30%
71%	27%	VAEP	p12.90	23	30%	30%	30%
79%	67½	VAEP	p17.20	2300	80%	80	80
82	72½	VAEP	p17.45	2100	16	5	82
84	49½	Vornado Inc		4	12	5	4%
27½	18%	Vulcan Mtr		9	4	27	26%

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

41%	36%	WinnDix	1.56	13	79	36%	36%	36%
54%	45%	WinnDix	5	1	51%	51%	51%	51%
9%	5%	WinnDix	6	18	90	5%	5%	5%
17%	13%	WinnDix	28	4	21	15%	15%	15%
18%	7%	Wise of 8.90	10	120	105%	105%	105%	105%
95	94%	Wise of 7.75	230	94	94	94	94	94
19%	17%	Wise of 1.20	30	86	19%	77%	77%	77%
25%	25%	Wise of 2.35	9	1	25%	25%	25%	25%
25%	25%	Wise of 2.35	9	1	25%	25%	25%	25%
29%	25%	Wise of 1.45	9	67	29%	29%	29%	29%
29%	25%	WicFlo	1.40	8	26	25%	25%	25%
21%	10	WitroD	1.50	4	14	13%	13%	13%
6%	3%	WolfrW	1.02	6	3	4%	4%	4%

[illegible]

Y									
12%	64%	Yates	Ind	21	6	9%	9%	9%	9%
Z									
25%	15	ZaleCorp	86	3	28	16%	15%	15%	15%
7%	10%	Zepeta	300	3	85	14%	11%	7%	7%
9%	5%	Zeyra Corp	8	5	6	6%	6	6%	6%
4%	2%	ZimindRed	1	13	30%	26%	26	26	26%
14%	7%	Zurnind	40	8	49	14%	14%	14%	14%

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the following table are annual disbursements based on the quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or a. dividends or payments not designated as regular b. are extra or extras. B—Annual rate plus is dividend. C—Liquidating dividend. c—Declared or is in preceding 7 months. I—Declared or paid after 8 dividend or split up. I—Paid this year, dividend must be declared or no action taken at last dividend must be declared. N—New issue. N—New issue. r—Declared with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. I—F

In stock: **I**n preceding 12 months, **e**stimated cash **w**on on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
x-Ex-dividend or ex-rights. **y**-Ex-dividend or ex-rights. **z**-Ex-dividend or ex-rights.
cd-Called **w**hen distributed. **vi**-When **w**arrant. **xw**-Without warrants. **kd**-distribution.
vi-In bankruptcy or receivership or being reformed under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities exempted such as municipal bonds.
Years **h**igh and **l**ow **r**ange does not include one or latest day's trading.
Where a split for stock dividend amounting to 25-cent or more has been paid the year's high-low is

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

	Oci	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
63.10	63.30	63.80	64.90	65.75	66.25
64.00	64.30	64.75	65.75	66.50	67.00
65.00	65.25	65.75	66.75	67.50	68.00
68.50	69.00	69.50	70.50	71.25	71.75
72.45	72.90	73.40	74.40	75.15	75.65

Sales: Oct 21; Nov 27; Dec 34.
27 Feb 4.

Cash: Oct 18; Nov 27; Dec 34.
1947: Jan 18; Feb 17.

POUR: FEB 17, 1947

3.01% 3.05%	Feb	50.75	50.90	49.17	48.50
3.08 3.12%	Mar	50.25	50.40	48.70	48.85
3.12 3.16%	May	50.95	51.00	48.55	48.35
3.18 3.23%	Jul	51.45	51.45	49.00	49.90
3.26% 3.32	Aug	50.80	50.90	48.80	48.70
	Sales: Feb 3584; March 271; Apr 64; May 4				
2.63% 2.66	Open interest: Feb 4210; March				
2.72% 2.76%	May 873; July 465; Aug 299.				
2.81% 2.84	b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal				
2.75 2.77					
2.66 2.69					

NEW HIGHS - 25	
6.18 6.30	LongHt pK
6.25 6.36	MassMut
6.32 6.41	Marted pK
6.33 6.45	Marted pK
6.34 6.45	MSNG
6.37 6.48	MSNG
6.41 6.56	MSNG 5.80p
6.51 6.18	MSNG 5.80p

NEW LOWS - 34	
20.60	21.60
20.75	21.65
20.70	21.65
20.15	21.98
Allied Strs	
Arvin/In 2pt	
Carbu	
Comet/Tr	
Corn Mills	
Farmout of	
Grain Prod	
Grain, Inc	
Globe/Un	
Gut/Wsh	
G/W Ind wt	
Heb/HJ	
Heublein	
Hewlett Pck	
Inland Corp	
Int'l Indus	
LTV Corp	
Liberty/In	
Marine Mid	
Mesa	
Natio Chem	
Orancco	
Pack	
Rapac	
Recon	
Sarnock	
Sea/Int	
Spauld	
Stallard	
Stearns	
Towline	
Tiger	
Wayward	

Iran puts \$500 million
Into Bank of France
PARIS, Oct. 15 (AP)—Iran has deposited \$300 million with the Bank of France as part of the third and last tranche of the French-Iranian accord reached in July, 1974, the French central bank announced yesterday.

41.95	42.00	Other: Jan-July 1976: 80%
42.60	42.80	Iran had agreed to deposit a total of \$1 billion with the Bank.
42.70	44.10	France as advance payment.
43.85		purchases of goods and services in France.
44.15	44.15	A first deposit of \$300 million was made in January, 1976, and another \$400 million at the end of the same year.
Feb 1976:		
Oct 23:		
Oct 14/18:	Feb	
Aug 5/7:	Oct	
34.80	34.45	
32.17	32.25	

Swiss Trade Deficit
BERN, Oct. 15 (Reuters).
Switzerland's trade deficit is
towed to 160 million francs
September from 325 million
August and compares with
48-million-franc shortfall in
September last year, the Federal
Customs Office reported.

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... ..

مكتبة من الأعمال

[illegible]

2205 Sherritt A	\$6%	6 1/2	6 1/2 + 1/8
13340 Simpsons	\$5 1/2%	5 1/2	5 1/2
710 Simpson S	\$8 1/2%	8 3/4	8 3/4 + 1/8

[illegible]

800 Murphy	\$5	5	6	
925 Nat Trust	\$14½	14½	14½	- ½
1300 Neonax	760	158	160	+ 1
5225 Noranda A	\$20 1/4	22	22 1/4	+ 1/4

[illegible]

October 15, 1978

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	<i>a</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>DM</i>	<i>Ff</i>	<i>L. it.</i>	<i>Gldr.</i>	<i>SP com.</i>	<i>SwissF.</i>	<i>Dan.Kr.</i>
terdam	2.5680	4.2240	104.72*	51.235*	30.344*	—	6.8370	104.28	43.81
meis (c)	37.40	61.77	15.31375	7.491	4.4495*	14.6335	—	15.254	6.3775
nfur	2.4430	4.0312	—	48.835	1.8982	96.48	6.528	89.53	61.82
kon (x)	1.54875	—	4.03625	4.233	2.2924	3.2175	61.523	4.035	9.68
an	844	1395.70	345.25	168.75	—	389.92	22.535	344.13	143.61
u	0.00625	2.46265	204.490*	—	5.9375x	195.350	13.3500	203.60	84.325

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 8,8700; Escudo: 31.26; Mail 2: 8.60; Peseta: 68.075; Schilling: 17.29; Sw. krona: 4.2705; Yen: 292.85; gien financial franc: 37.43; Hong Kong \$: 4.8740; Canadian \$: 1.0273

(c) Commercial franc: (1) Units of 100 (2) Units of 1,000 (3) Units of 10,000

Amounts needed to buy one pound

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior-level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published

to place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Mr. Max Ferrero in the Paris office

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATION	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVERT. SOURCE
Financial Controller	Substantial base salary + benefits	Large multinational org. involved in mfg. & project development.	Riyadh	Managerial & leadership skills; bilingual in treasury, accounting & ERP; English language.	Box A 5,115, Financial Times, 10 Cannon St., London EC4P 4BY.	Financial Times 7-10-76
Directeur Général	Niveau très élevé	Entreprise générale française à vocation internationale.	Paris de l'Est	Dipl. ingénieur Grande Ecole; solide exp. ds. entreprise bâtiment ou travaux publics.	No. 79,003, Contesse Publicité, 20 Av. de l'Opéra, 75001 Paris.	L.H.T. 9-10-76
International Purchasing Management		Abbott, a world leader in health care field.	Paris	Bilingual/exp.: cost reduction programs; warehousing-distribution logistics; prod. planning-inventory mgmt.	Area Personnel Director, Abbott Europe, 127 Av. Ch. de Gaulle, 92201 Neuilly.	L.H.T. 9-10-76
Assistant General Manager (Finance)	Internationally competitive	United Bank for Africa Ltd.	Nigeria	C.A. or M.B.A.; successful 10-yr. track record financial admin.; including budget & cost control.	ORT Technical Services, 12 Gloucester Place, London W1H 4EQ.	L.H.T. 9-10-76
Financial Controller	Internationally competitive	United Bank for Africa Ltd.	Nigeria	C.A. or M.B.A.; at least 10 yrs. exp. fin. admin. incl. budget & cost control & internal audit pr.	ORT Technical Services, 12 Gloucester Place, London W1H 4EQ.	L.H.T. 9-10-76
Design Dept. Manager	Internationally competitive	United Bank for Africa Ltd.	Nigeria	At least 35 yrs.; grad. &/or AIB with 10 yrs. in-depth exp. & proven perf. record in bills & credit & foreign exch. resp.	ORT Technical Services, 12 Gloucester Place, London W1H 4EQ.	L.H.T. 9-10-76
Directeur Commercial	Fr.140,000/160,000	Société fabriquant et distribuant petit matériel de grande série.	France	Succès vente technique niveau Int'l; savoir contrôler, animer, coordonner plusieurs filiales étrangères; M.B.A., INSEAD, ISA; français, angl. + ail.	Ref. 3,268, International Business Drive, 28 Ave. de Messine, 75008 Paris.	L'Express 11-10-76
Management Consultant	L20,000,000 + benefits	One of Europe's largest multi-product, Int'l industrial org.	Milan or large north Italian city	Around 30; professional audit, financial mgmt. or consultancy exp.; English, Italian lang.	Ref. H1,261/INT, PA, Hyde Park House, 60a Knightsbridge, London SW1 X7LE.	L.H.T. 12-10-76
Chemicals Marketing Europe	U.S. \$40,000 +	A major Int'l group establishing a chemicals trading org. in Europe.	Europe	Wide knowledge of Western & Eastern Eur. markets; Engl. + 2 or more Eur. lang.	Ref. 683/5755/INT, PA, Hyde Park House, 60a Knightsbridge, London SW1 X7LE.	L.H.T. 12-10-76
Marketing Manager	Commensurate with exp./performance	Hôtel Ivoire, an Inter-Continental Hotel.	Abidjan, Ivory Coast	French, Engl. + 3d Eur. lang.; 5 yrs. exp. key sales position (congress/convention & resort or airline sales).	General Manager, Hôtel Ivoire, B.P. 8001, Abidjan, Republic of Ivory Coast.	L.H.T. 12-10-76
Directeur Technique	F.250,000	Un des plus importants groupes mondiaux de mécanique.	Boulogne Ouest Parisienne	Frans. Angl. + 1 form. ingénieur mécanique; exp. niveau élevé direction études et/ou product.	Mr. R.E. Brelsacher, Contesse Publicité, 20 Av. de l'Opéra, 75040 Paris Cdx 01.	Le Monde 12-10-76

مكتبة ابن الجوزي

